Friday, March 3, 1978
Phalguna 12, 1899 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday March 3, 1978/Phalguna 12, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Bashir Ahmad, a sitting Member of this House representing Fatehpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He passed away at Allahabad on the 2nd March, 1978 at the young age of 52.

Shri Bashir Ahmad was a very amiable and pleasing personality. An eminent lawyer and educationist he was author of a number of books and associated with a number of educational and social institutions. A forceful speaker, he used to take active interest in the proceedings of the House. In his untimely death the House has lost a promising parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश से हथकरघा कपड़े का निर्यात

*163. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश से हथकरघे के कितने और किन-किस किस्म के कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) कितने मूल्य के कपड़े का (प्रति वर्ष) निर्यात किया गया ;

(ग) क्या निर्यात से हुए लाभ का कोई अंश हथकरघा के कपड़ा उत्पादकों को भी दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो (प्रति वर्ष) उन्हें लाभ का कितने प्रतिशत अंश दिया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (घ) . विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). राज्यवार निर्यात आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते । अत: उत्तर प्रदेश से हथकरघा माल के निर्यात की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है । उत्तर प्रदेश से निर्यात किये जाने वाले सूती हथकरघा वस्त्रों तथा बने-बनाए वस्त्रों की मुख्य किस्में, बिछाने की चादरें, तकिये के गिलाफ, तौलिए, दरियां आदि हैं और रनिंग लैंथ वस्त्र भी हैं । हथकरघा

निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के यहां पंजीयित उत्तर प्रदेश के निर्यातकों द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में निर्यात किये गये सूती हथकरघा वस्त्रों तथा बने-बनाए वस्त्रों का मूल्य निम्नलिखित था :

1975–76	1.38 करोड़ रु०
1976–77	2.38 करोड़ रु०

उत्तर प्रदेश के पंजीयित निर्यातकों के अलावा दिल्ली, बम्बई आदि की पार्टियां उत्तर प्रदेश से निर्यात योग्य किस्में हासिल करती हैं और अपने-अपने स्थल से माल निर्यात करती हैं। इस प्रकार के निर्यातों का मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) जब विनिर्माता व्यापारी निर्यातकों को माल बेचते हैं तो प्रायः उस सौदे में विनिर्माता के लिए लाभ का तत्व रहता है। किन्तु विनिर्माताओं द्वारा कमाये जा रहे लाभ की प्रतिशतता के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : जनता सरकार ने ग्रामीण उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए नई-नई योजनायें प्रारम्भ करने का वचन दिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि चूंकि उन के पास आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश से हथकरघा माल के निर्यात की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हथकरघा उद्योग प्रमुख उद्योगों में से है। इसलिए इस की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने और इस को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से 1975–76 में 1.38 करोड़ रुपये और 1976–77 में 2.38 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हथकरघा उद्योग कुल कितना निर्यात हुआ है और कितना लाभ हुआ है।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : मैंने यह बताया है कि हर एक राज्य से कितना माल बाहर जाता है यह हम नहीं कह सकते क्योंकि कुछ लोग राज्य से बाहर भेजते हैं, कुछ बाहर के व्यापारी भी होते हैं चाहे बम्बई के हों या कलकत्ते के हों, वे भी वहां से ले कर भेजते हैं, इसलिए स्टेट-वाइज तो आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं वह मैंने बताए हैं। हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि जो हमारी काटेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को हम पूरा पूरा बढ़ावा दें और इसीलिए हम ने एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज को ऐसा कहा है कि अगर छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज माल बाहर भेजती है तो उस के लिए हम जो सहूलियतें देते हैं उस में हम इस तरह गिनेंगे कि अगर एक लाख का माल उन्होंने भेजा तो उसे दो लाख का गिनेंगे स्माल स्केल और छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए। हमारी तो पूरी नीति है कि छोटे उद्योगों और हथकरघा उद्योग के लिए हमारी पूरी-पूरी मदद रहे।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सचाई यह है कि छोटे उद्योग के जो हथकरघा बुनकर लोग हैं उन को उस लाभ का अंश बिल्कुल प्राप्त नहीं होता। सही रूप में उन को उन के लेबर के बदले भी उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता। मिडिल मैन सारे का सारा मार्जिन ले रहा है। तो इस के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है कि उन को उन के लाभ का अधिक से अधिक अंश दिलवा सके ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह सही है कि जो मिडिल मैन होते हैं वे असली लाभ

उठाते हैं और जो छोटे छोटे हथकरघा बुनकर हैं उन्हें उचित रीति से मुनाफा नहीं देते हैं । उस के लिए उन की जितनी अधिक से अधिक कोआपरेटिव बनाएं या उन की खुद की एसोसिएशन बनाएं तो यह काम हो सकता है और इस के लिए हम पूरा सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री मनोहर लाल : जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स होता है, अधिकतर यह देखा गया है कि जो उस के मेम्बर होते हैं वही लोग उस का निर्यात करते हैं बजाय इस के कि बुनकर करें । इसलिए उन तक यह नहीं पहुंच पाता है । तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरह की जांच करवाएंगे जिस से यह जो निर्यात होता है यह सही माने में बुनकर भाई ही करें बजाय इस के कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के मेम्बर करें और करप्शन फैलायें ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उस में मैं जांच करूंगा ।

PROF. DALIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is the Minister aware that a larger percentage of the profit goes to the middleman? Is he aware that many of the handloom weavers in West Bengal and Assam are sitting idle for lack of yarn, dyes and just prices for the commodities they are producing. What steps Government is contemplating to remedy the situation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is in this context that the Government has taken a very major decision that henceforth composite mills in big sector would not be allowed to produce whatever additional cloth is needed by the mills or even for export purposes. We shall encourage the decentralised sector. To make available the yearn and other inputs required for these small weavers, ever since I took charge—it is now with my colleague, Shri George Fernandes—we have adopted a scheme whereby the yarn is procured at the mill price from the spinning mills and is given to the apex societies of the States and they are distributing it. This is how several measures are being taken.

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे छोटे बुनकरों का शोषण इस में होता है क्योंकि जो बिचौलिया होता है वह खरीद लेता है और उस से उन को उसका मुनाफ़ा नहीं होने पाता । इस के अलावा दूसरी कठिनाई यह होती है कि उन को सूत भी नहीं मिलता , रंग भी नहीं मिलता । जो बुनकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बसते हैं जैसे प्रतापगढ़ , जौनपुर आदि के इलाके हैं और इलाहाबाद में मऊआइमा है, वहां के बुनकरों को सूत नहीं मिलता तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि बिलकुल सीधे जो बुनकर हैं उनको सूत उपलब्ध करा दिया जाय ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि उन को सूत और रंग उपलब्ध हो जाय उसी के लिए हम ने ऐसा किया है कि जो वहां की एपेक्स सोसाइटीज़ होती हैं या गवर्नमेंट के स्माल स्केल कारपोरेशन होते हैं .... उनसे हमने कहा हैं कि वे बटवारा करने का काम करें । दुर्भाग्य ऐसा हुआ कि यू० पी० में बटवारे का काम जो था उसकी जिम्मेदारी वहां के कार्पोरेशन ने पहले ही नहीं ली थी लेकिन फिर कार्पोरेशन ने जिम्मेदारी ली है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वहां भी अच्छी तरह से बटवारा हो जायेगा ।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हथकरघा उद्योग हमारे देश में इतना विकसित था कि जब हमारा देश गुलाम था उस समय भी निर्यात से काफी पैसा विदेशों से हमें मिलता था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं

इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए क्या सरकार कोई खास कदम उठा रही है जिससे इस उद्योग का सही विकास हो सके, बुनकरों को सही दिशा मिल सके और उनको अपनी मेहनत का सही दाम मिल सके ? क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : इस विषय का सम्बन्ध तो उद्योग मंत्रालय से है फिर भी माननीय सदस्य की मालूमात के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में 3.8 मिलियन (38 लाख) हथकरघे हैं जिन पर 1 करोड़ लोगों को एम्प्लाइमेंट मिला हुआ है लेकिन सभी को पूरा एम्पलाईमेंट नहीं मिलता। उनको कैसे एम्पलाईमेण्ट मिले, हथकरका उद्योग को कैसे पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मिले— इसके लिए काफी कदम उठाये गये हैं और हमें आशा है कि आने वाले कुछ दिनों में हथकरघा उद्योग के जो लोग हैं उनको अच्छी इनकम मिल सकेगी, अच्छा काम मिल सकेगा और यह इण्डस्ट्री आगे बढ़ सकेगी और इस प्रकार काफी लोगों की अन-एम्पलायमेण्ट प्राब्लम भी साल्व हो सकेगी।

Import of Articles in Short Supply

*166. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the comfortable foreign exchange reserves, Government have taken a decision to create buffer stocks by import of articles which are in short supply in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken so far to arrange imports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government has decided to maintain buffer stocks of 12 million tonnes to foodgrains. A decision has also been taken to build up a buffer stock of fertilizers to the extent of 20 per cent of annual requirements. The canalising agencies, such as the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation also try to ensure adequate stocks of sensitive articles such as edible oils and non-ferrous metals through imports so as to ensure their smooth suplies to demestic users. Government have been liberally releasing foreign exchange for import of articles of mass consumption which are in short supply in the country with a view to ensuring their adequate availability.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know what are the items of mass consumption which have been imported up to December, 1977 and the value thereof?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would not be able to give you the correct figures. But the items of mass consumption could not have been imported in any large quantity by individuals. Some of the mass consumption items are edible oils, non-ferrous metals and cotton. These items were certainly imported.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether the Government has drawn any plan to import the items of mass consumption and, if so, what are the items included for import in the next twelve months? Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the imports will be arranged in such a way that they will neither affect adversely the prices of the local produce or indigenous production nor the prices will shoot up on account of irregular imports? Secondly, I also want to know what efforts are being made to increase the indigenous production to meet the shortfall of the commodities of mass consumption in the country which we have to import.

MR. SPEAKER: It is almost a policy question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have already mentioned, some of the mass consumption articles are, like, edible oils, non-ferrous metals and cotton. Cement has also been imported. So is newsprint being imported. These items are being imported through the Government agencies. Jute also would be imported, if necessary. But, at present, it is not considered an item which is necessarily to be imported.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My question was whether the Government has drawn up a plan for the next twelve months for the import of items of mass consumption and whether he will give an assurance that the imports will be made in such a way that neither they will affect the prices of local produce nor the prices will shoot up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is being done, more or less, in the form in which he is mentioning. We have planned to import these commodities and we are going to import them in such a way that they do not affect adversely the indigenous production or local prices. All these things are being taken care of.

श्री किशोर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पास काफ़ी फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज है और पिछले साल सरकार की तरफ़ से पालिसी एनाउन्समेन्ट भी किया गया था कि ऐसी मशीनरी जो हिन्दुस्तान में मनुफेक्चर नहीं होती है, उन को इम्पोर्ट करने दिया जायगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते है कि पिछले साल से अभी तक किसी ऐसी मशीनरी को इम्पोर्ट करने दिया गया है और कितनी ऐसी एप्लीकेशन्ज़ आप के पास अभी पैण्डिंग हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I cannot say how many applications are pending. But I can, certainly, say quite a large number of items of machinery have been allowed to be imported.

SHRI KISHORE LAL: Not a single application has been disposed of during the last 12 month.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I take note of it and I will check up this matter.

SHRI KISHORE LAL: If you want, I can give you the number of applications either lying with the DGTD or with the Ministry of Commerce. Not a single application has been disposed of. What is the use of giving such an answer?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad to take note of what he says. I will certainly check up and personally let him know.

SHRI KISHORE LAL: Kindly dispose them of before 31st March.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a world shortage of non-ferrous metals, like copper, zinc and lead. Is there any proposal to build a buffer stock apart from imoprting them from time to time?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The intention is to see that the MMTC imports them in such a way that there is always stock them to meet the immediate requirements in the country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि लोहा, सीमेण्ट, रूई और जूट हम बाहर से मंगाते भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो चीजें आप मंगाते हैं, उन्हें आप यहां से निर्यात भी करते हैं, जब आप निर्यात करते है तो आयात क्यों करते हैं ? जो चीजें हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, उन्हें आप क्यों मंगाते हैं, उन चीजों को आप रोक कर क्यों नहीं रखते हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के निर्यात के दाम और आयात के दामों में कितना अन्तर है ? क्या आप भविष्य में इस प्रकार का प्रयास करेंगे कि जो चीजें आवश्यक

हैं, उन को यहीं पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करा सकें ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am somewhat surprised at the statement that we are importing items which we are in a position to export. Actually, that is not correct. We are not importing items which we are in a position to export.

श्री राघव जी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 अप्रैल, 1977 के बाद किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया और कितने मूल्य की ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think, that is not a question which I would have to take notice of.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The question is not about importing but of creating a buffer stock. May I know whether the Government intends to have a buffer stock of cement so that there may not be scarcity and black-market prices. Secondly, I want to know whether the foodgrains for buffer stock will be procured internally or will have to be imported.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as cement is concerned, it is not the intention to create a buffer stock but to so plan the import that there is a continuous supply of cement available in the country. So far as foodgrains are concerned, at the present moment, there is no question of our having to import because we have sufficient quantity within the country to maintain both the buffer stock of the quantity we have decided upon plus a certain amount which will be in the pipeline.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि जनता सरकार की यह नीति बनी थी कि जिन चीजों का उत्पादन हिन्दुस्तान में हो सकता है, जिन का यहां पर निर्माण हो सकता है, उन वस्तुओं को बाहर से आयात नहीं किया जाएगा जिस से देसी उद्योग पनप सकें, तो जिन उद्योगों का विस्तार यहां हो सकता है उन का विस्तार न कर के और बाहर से उस माल का आयात करके क्या हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ नीति पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ? क्या लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों पर इस का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और क्या यह घोषित नीति के विपरीत बात नहीं होगी और यदि ऐसा होता है तो सरकार ऐसे माल का आयात बन्द करना चाहती है या नहीं ? इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I indicated earlier, it is not our policy to import whatever is produced in the country, whatever is capable of being produced in the country. But we have to import the articles which are in general demand and which happen to be in short supply at any particular moment so that there is no shortage of supply and the prices do not drop.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो फारेन एक्सचेंज है, यह हमारे देश के लिए एसेट भी है और लाइब्रिलिटी भी है क्योंकि इस से इन्फ्लेशन भी होता है और यह समय पर काम भी आता है । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो चीज शार्ट सप्लाई में होती है, उस को बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे एड-हाक बेसिस पर इस प्राब्लम को सोल्व कर रहे हैं या आप ने अगले साल के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और अगर बनाई है तो वह योजना क्या है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We do not do this entirely in an ad hoc manner, in some cases, ad hoc decisions have to be taken. But in all matters where we know our own shortage or where possible shortage of supply is likely to arise, we do plan ahead. For instance, in the matter of edible oil, we have so planned that a certain quantity of

supply will come regularly into the country and the same applies, for instance, to cotton; the same applies to cement and all similar matters are dealt with in that way. At the same time, where Government has to proceed, it is not desirable to announce beforehand what quantity it wishes to purchase when and so on. So, they have to be done; if you may like to call it ad hoc, but it is done a planned manner.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हमारे देश में जो बिजली की कमी है और उस के लिए जो संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता होती है और जो हमारे देश में नहीं बनते हैं, ऐसे संयंत्रों और उपकरणों को बाहर से आयात किया जा सके, इस के लिए कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि ऐसी वस्तुएं जो लग्जरी गुड्स हैं, उन पर फारेन एक्सचेंज जाया न किया जाए ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can give the assurance that we are not allowing using of foreign exchange for the purpose of luxury items. We have a liberalised import policy, but we do take care to see that that is not done.

So far as power supply and electric equipment are concerned, if it is needed immediately and is not available within the time schedule, then we are allowing its import.

Fall in Exports

*169. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of exports during the current financial year has fallen by about Rs. 35 crores in comparison to last year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) what are the steps that Government propose to take to promote leather exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No, Sir. On provisional basis, India's overall exports (including re-exports) during the first nine months of 1977-78 (April—Dec.) at Rs. 3952.44 crores registered an increase of about Rs. 315 crores or 8.7 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of the last year.

(c) The measures already in operation for promoting exports of finished leather and leather products include:

(i) Import under O.G.L. of machinery required for export production of finished leather and leather manufactures.

(ii) Cash compensatory support of 10 per cent to 15 per cent of f.o.b. value, and

(iii) Air-freight subsidy on exports of leather goods against shipment by air.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: The hon. Minister has been pleased to give the overall export figures. May I know whether there was a fall of Rs. 35 crores in the leather item alone —not in the other items—and if so, what are the reasons for this sudden fall?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As compared to last year i.e. 1976-77 there has been, according to available estimates a fall of about Rs. 35 crores upto December 1977 according to the recent figures compiled upto January 1978 it is about Rs. 32 crores because again the demand has started picking up. It was because of the sluggish

demand in the international market, particularly in the European countries, that the exports had come down.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: The available figures show that, as far as tanned hydes and skins and also finished goods are concerned, in the first case the fall is 31 per cent and in the second case it is 11 per cent during the last nine months. Can the Minister give the reasons for the same? Secondly, is it true that recently some of the items have been taken out of the purview of the State Trading Corporation in the field of exports?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have said earlier, it was because of the sluggishness in demand that it was not possible for us to have those exports, but in articles like the leather goods, the demand is again picking up; similarly, the demand in the case of some other articles also is picking up.

It is not true that some of the articles of leather or leather products have been taken out of the purview of the STC with a view to giving a boost to exports.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister is no doubt aware that the share of India's exports in the world total exports has been consistently falling since 1951. May I know whether his Ministry has made an analysis of this decline and if so, what are the principal reasons why, year after year India's share in the world market is falling?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The House will be happy to know that, in the current year, in 1977-78, while the global trade has come down to about 5.5 per cent, ours has gone up to nearly ten per cent, and this has happened in spite of the fact that we have restricted exports of groundnuts, oilcake and several other articles that are needed for our country, including cement. In spite of these restrictions, our exports have gone up as against the total world trade. This shows that we have taken adequate measures and they have started yielding results.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: One of the reasons for the decline in exports is growing protectionism being resorted to by the Western countries. May I know what the Government of India propose to do to counteract this growing protectionism and whether Government is thinking of setting up some sort of an Asian Common Market wherein the developing countries may come closer to put up a united front against western protectionism?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is true that, because of protectionist tendencies, our exports did suffer, but we have had discussions, particularly with the EEC countries, and also with the representatives of the USA. As I have indicated earlier in the House, they have now accepted more quotas, and that will help us in boosting our exports to the tune of nearly Rs. 150 crores.

So far as the second suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned—whether we can have a similar market for the Asian countries—it is a welcome suggestion, and discussions are on.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I hope the Hon. Minister will agree with me that the country must have long-term planning for our Exports also so that the producer can make a commitment with buyers from there. In this connection, may I know whether the Hon. Minister is going to announce an export incentives policy so that export commitments can be made and our exports can be increased.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is exactly for these reasons that the Government had constituted a Committee known as Dr. Alexander Committee. The Government has received a report and one of the suggestions is to have a policy not year to year, but at least three to five years. We are considering the proposal.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सच है कि अब तक हमारा अधिकांश निर्यात यूरोपियन देशों जैसे रूस अमरीका आदि को होता है और दक्षिण अमरीका अफ्रीका साउथ ईस्ट एशिया इन देशों को अधिक नहीं होता है, न के बराबर ही होता है। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि वहां हमारे माल की जानकारी नहीं है ? क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई प्रदर्शनी या अपने माल का वहां प्रचार करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है; और उसी प्रकार की है जिस प्रकार आप दूसरे देशों में प्रदर्शनियां करते रहते हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह सही है इन देशों में जिस रीति से हमारा निर्यात बढ़ना चाहिए नहीं बढ़ा। इसकी हमने कुछ व्यवस्था की है। जैसे साउथ अमरीका है वहां शिपिंग का बड़ा भारी फ्रेट होता है। वहां हमने ऐसा किया है कि जो शिपिंग फ्रेट है वह कम हो जाए और नार्थ अमरीका में जितने फ्रेट में माल जाता है उतने में ही साउथ अमरीका में जा सके। ऐसे काफी कदम उठाए हैं। प्रदर्शनियों के बारे में अफ्रीका और साउथ अमरीका तथा साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों में जहां पर भी प्रदर्शनियां हो सकती हैं करने की हम कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : एस टी सी से कौन सी आइटम्ज आपने निकाल ली हैं जोकि प्राइवेट एक्सपोर्टर्ज को दे दी हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : सवाल निकालने या रखने का नहीं है। मुल्क के हित में जो आइटम्ज एस टी सी के कब्जे में रखनी चाहिए वे हम रखते हैं। लेकिन हमारी नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मुल्क के हित में जो कैनेलाइज करना चाहिए वह हम कैनेलाइज करते हैं और जो नहीं चाहिये वह हम डीकैनेलाइज करते हैं।

Repatriation of Remittances by Foreign Collaboration Companies and Multinational Companies

*170. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the remittances made by the following companies, namely, Hindustan Lever, Glaxo, Colgate Palmolive, Bata Shoes, India Tobacco and Britannia Biscuits companies during 1976-77;

(b) whether any differentiation was made between the foreign collaboration companies and multi-national companies in the matter of repatriation of remittances during 1976 and 1977; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No differentiation is made in regard to remittances by foreign collaboration companies and foreign companies.

Statement

Name of companies	Remittances made
	Rs.
1. Hindustan Lever	3,09,94,885
2. Glaxo	86,44,134
3. Colgate Palmolive	1,55,71,731
4. Bata Shoes	14,02,500
5. Indian Tobacco	2,04,17,637
6. Britannia Biscuits	21,68,577

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : कुछ कम्पनियों के नाम इस प्रश्न में दिए गए हैं। उससे प्रतीत होता है कि इन कम्पनियों का लगभग आठ करोड़ रुपया विदेशों में जाता है या गत वर्ष गया है। हमें भली प्रकार

मालूम है कि पिछली बार जब ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी देश में व्यापार करने के लिए आई तो उसने इस देश पर अपना राज्य स्थापित कर लिया । आज परिस्थिति यह है कि इन कम्पनियों में जो विदेशी हैं लगभग बारह तेरह लाख लोगों को काम दिया गया है और इस तरह से वे अपना काम चला रही हैं । क्या इन कम्पनियों को किसी कानून के जरिए बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता है कि व जो रिमिटेंसिस भेजती हैं उस में से कुछ पैसा इस देश में ही इनवेस्ट करें ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: These amounts that are mentioned are dividends and it is the policy of the Government to allow companies to have dividends remitted. In so far as the rest of the policy is concerned, under the Foreign Exchange Regulaion Act we are now requiring these foreign companies—multi-nationals or other foreign companies—to bring down the capital holding to 40 per cent. In accordance with that, several of the companies that I have mentioned in the answer have already come down to 40 per cent and others are in the process of coming down.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि टूथ पेस्ट, सोप, कनफैक्शनरी, बिस्कुट, चौकलेट्स, सिगरेट्स जैसी चीजें क्या हम अपने देश में तैयार नहीं कर सकते जब कि आर्य भट्ट का निर्माण कर सकते हैं ? ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार इन चीजों के लिए इन विदेशी कम्पनियों पर बैन लगायेगी ताकि हमारे यहां पर यह धंधे चलें और इन कम्पनियों को बहुत अधिक प्रौफिट या डिविडेंड कमाने का अवसर न मिले ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: These companies came into existence many years ago. At present, many of our Indian companies are producing all these things like soap, tooth pastes, booth brushes etc. There is no question of asking these companies to close down their establishments here. What has been done, as I said, is a matter of policy that their capital holdings be brought down to 40 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very important question and my friend has said it very correctly that the East India Company which came here for trading, took over India eventually. Even though we enjoy freedom politically, but because of these foreign multi-nationals operating throughout India, we do not have economic freedom. The Janata Government is in collusion with these foreign companies and multi-nationals and they are operating very successfully here. The present policy of the Government is to support them and not control them, as the Finance Minister stated. This is because today there is a news item stating that even deep-sea fishing has been handed over to these multi-nationals in Kerala. I would like to know when you are going to indianise these companies operating in the economic fields. What concrete and tangible steps and result-oriented steps are you going to take to indianise these companies?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Indianisation of these foreign companies is being carried out in accordance with the law of the country. In so far as deep-sea fishing etc. is concerned, my hon. friend will be happy to know that so far as we are concerned, we will bear in mind his suggestion. He may, however, please note that these licences were given not in the days of the Janata Government, but prior to that.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. Will the Hon. Minister tell us, when the Government is going to withdraw that.... *(Interruptions)*

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां यहां काम कर रही हैं,

यह जो आपके नियमों के आधार पर पैसा विदेश में भेजती हैं उसके अलावा इन कम्पनियों के कुछ टेक्नीशियन्स या कुछ इंजीनियर्स जो यहां आते हैं उनको जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए उस पैसे में ज्यादा राशि जोड़ कर बाहर पैसा भेजती हैं। क्या इस बात पर आपका विचार गया है, या उस पर आप रोक लगा सकते हैं? वहां के दफ्तर का भी खर्चा इसमें शामिल कर देती हैं।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the foreign technicians who have been brought in by these companies or any other companies are concerned, their terms and conditions are fully regulated, and what they would be allowed to remit back to their country is also determined at the time when their services are engaged.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अभी जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया है कि इन कम्पनीज के क्लोज करने का क्वैश्चन नहीं है, उससे कुछ गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई हैं। स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए जो आइटम रिजर्व्ड हैं, उनको मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज बना रही हैं। जनता पार्टी ने वायदा किया है कि जो स्माल स्केल में आइट्म्स बन सकती हैं, उनमें से मल्टी-नेशनल्ज को निकाल दिया जायेगा, मगर फूड वहां बन रहा है, सोप बन रहा है। जनता पार्टी की इकनामिक पालिसी में लिखा है कि 10 साल में उनको निकाल दिया जायेगा। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि क्लोज करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह किस पालिसी के मुताबिक वह कह रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have only told him what the Government's policy is. Certainly, for the sake of clarification, I would like to say that these companies will not be allowed to expand in directions such as the one the hon. Member has mentioned, where they can be manufactured in the country.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: After some time will they be closed down?

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister said that some of these companies and several other companies under FERA have been asked to reduce and maintain their foreign capital outlay at 40 per cent. But what exactly happened was that in many instances they raised the capital outlay. For example, if the capital was Rs. 10—foreign capital Rs. 6 and the Indian capital—Rs. 4, what they did was to increase the outlay to Rs. 15 and the extra Rs. 5 they raised in Indian capital and the element of foreign capital is still there. The percentage might have gone down but the actual amount of foreign capital is still there in many of the companies. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it or, if he cannot give any ready reply, will he go into this and see that the foreign capital is liquidated and the shares are sold to Indians?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The foreign shares are being liquidated in order that their holdings....

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is not correct, not in all cases.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will certainly check the information you are giving but I may assure you that when I say that the company brings down its capital to 40 per cent.....

SHRI K. GOPAL: That is my point. This 40 per cent is misleading. The percentage may go down but the actual amount of foreign capital is still there. That is my point. Will he say see that the exact money involved, i.e. the foreign shares are sold to Indians? Why do they want to raise Indian capital?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It should not be sold to Indians is that your point?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not understood the point. I will explain. What he was saying is: Suppose you want to reduce their foreign capital to 40 per cent what they do is that they float further shares and increase the Indian percentage but retain the old capital. He wants to know why you should not ask them to sell their capital and reduce it that way?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In what way can we ask them to sell their shares in this country?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Many companies have done it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The way we are doing to-day is a much better way. But I will certainly examine your suggestion and go into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu. You want to put a question?....No member has a right to sleep in the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister, when he has admitted that there have been remittances of profits or dividends by these multinationals from our country and that also he concedes on the basis of the law as it prevails to-day, does he not consider that the prevailing law is not subserving the national interests of the country particularly in relation to these multinationals and foreign companies. In view of this, would the government consider to review this legal provision and see that there may not be any drain of wealth from our country and particularly, put a curb on the remittances of foreign companies and particularly, the multinationals?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member can rest assured that we are not going to encourage a greater drain than there used to take place before in accordance with the policy which has been adopted so far. Actually, the quantum of dividends which will be going hereafter will be substantially reduced. The suggestion is that they should be reduced still further or eliminated altogether. We can certainly examine it.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that there is one foreign company *i.e.* a Swedish company known as WIMCO which is producing matches in the country....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even for matches they want foreign collaboration.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: They get all the raw materials at concessional rates and on account of their commanding position, our small-scale and cottage match industry is suffering. This Wimco Company has been provided raw materials on concessional rates and they are having their own marketing facilities. They are crippling the match industry in the small-scale and cottage industry sector. Is the Government aware that it is an entirely foreign company? Secondly, what steps have the Government taken to wind up that company so that the small scale industries and the cottage industries might thrive?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the Wimco Company is concerned, just to give a history of it, there was a time when it had the entire marketing. It was the sole producer of matches. Today it produces, as far as I know, 30 per cent; this is the latest figure of the total production of matches that is done by Wimco. The rest is done by cottage manufacturers. Unfair competition, if any, can certainly be gone into. But all the concessions in the matter of excise etc. are given to the cottage industries and not to Wimco at all.

बिरला ग्रुप की फर्मों की ओर बकाया कर राशि

*171. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1977 तक बिरला ग्रुप की फर्मों की ओर आय कर, केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर, उत्पादन शुल्क और अन्य करों तथा वैयक्तिक करों के रूप में कितनी राशि बकाया थी और सरकार ने उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या उनके विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध के मामले दर्ज करके सरकार का उन पर मुकदमे चलाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to information presently available arrears of Customs and Central Excise Duties and Direct Taxes, outstanding against Birla Group of firms upto December 1977 and action taken thereon for the realisation of these arrears, are as follows:—

Customs Arrears

Total amount of customs duties outstanding against Birla Group of firms upto 31-12-77 was Rs. 15.27 lakhs. These demands are of recent origin and action taken to realise the outstanding amount includes issuance of reminders to the firms.

Central Excise Arrears

At the end of December 1977, Central Excise duties amounting to Rs. 3.31 crores were outstanding against Birla Group of firms.

Central Sales-tax

Central Sales-tax levied on inter-State sales of goods is administered by the States who collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. So the information with regard to arrears of Central Sales Tax against Birla Group of firms is not readily available with the Central Government.

Direct Taxes Arrears

Gross Income-tax demand of Rs. 6.04 crores was outstanding against 66 companies of Birla Group as on 1-12-77. the corresponding net arrears being Rs. 2.15 crores. Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, various steps are taken from time to time for realisation of the outstanding taxes in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

"Firm" as defined in Partnership Act, 1932 is not a taxable entity under the Wealth-tax Act. Estate Duty is levied only on the death of a natural person, Hence the question of outstanding demands under Wealth-tax and Estate Duty against the Birla Group of firms does not arise. There is no gift-tax demand outstanding against any firm of this group.

If the word "firm" is taken to include a company also, then there is only one case, namely, Hindustan Motors Ltd., against which the outstanding demands of Wealth-tax are as under:—

Assessment Year.	*Amount.*
1957-58.	Rs. 47.000
1959-60	Rs. 14,000

(b) and (c). As regards Direct Taxes, action for prosecution will be taken in respect of concerns of the Group wherever justified.

As the Customs demands are of recent origin, it will be possible to reco-

ver the amount by invoking provisions of Section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962, the need for filing suits against the concerned Birla firms for recovery of the amounts due has not arisen.

Central Excise duties outstanding are mainly on account of disputed demands and the firms concerned had either gone in appeal to the concerned Appellate Authorities or filed revision applications to Government of India challenging these demands. In some cases they had obtained stay orders from the concerned authorities/courts. Therefore, the question of filing suits again them would not arise.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजनैतिक सत्ता के ख़िलाफ जनता के संघर्ष में तो सफलता मिली, लेकिन पूंजीशाही सत्ता के ख़िलाफ़ भी जनता का संघर्ष चल रहा है। उससे मुक्ति तो जनता हरकार ही दिला सकती है और उस पूंजीशाही एकाधिकार के सब से बड़े प्रतीक श्री बिड़ला हैं, जिनके ख़िलाफ़ हिन्दुस्तान में लगातार लड़ाई चलती आई है, लेकिन बिड़ला जी का अब तक बाल भी बांका नहीं हो सका है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बिड़ला जी की 66 कम्पनियों की और सकल मांग बताई है। इस सम्बंध में मैंने पहले जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उन का विवरण इस प्रकार है : अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 831; 18-11-77, 2325; 2-12-77, 1012; 28-2-78, 6579; 5-8-77, 5469 : 29-7-77, 2999 : 8-7-77, 3745 : 15-7-77 और 3942 : 19-7-77। इतने दिनों से यह प्रश्न पूछा जाता रहा है, और सरकार का एकमात्र जवाब आता है कि बिड़ला जी के ऊपर सरकार का कितना बकाया है, इसके पूरे आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं, और सरकार इस की छानबीन करा रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह छीनबीन अनन्तकाल तक चलती रहेगी ; वह जल्दी पूरी हो और बकाया की वसूली हो, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All the steps that can be taken are being taken and will be taken, to see that the arrears are recovered. I have stated the position in the Statement which I have laid on the Table of the House. I have said that income-tax demands of Rs. 6.04 crores was outstanding against 66 companies of Birla Group as on 1-12-77, the corresponding net arrears being Rs. 2.15 crores.

This action is dependent on the facts and circumstances of each case. Various steps are taken from time to time for realisation of the outstanding taxes in occordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

I may also say that the Birla Group which is mentioned covers really a very much large number of companies—some are very small, some are private firms. There are 299 companies and 189 are firms of smaller organisations which do not account as companies. But I can only assure the hon. Members that we are taking steps to see that whatever is pending against these groups of companies will be recovered. But, I had mentioned on an earlier occasion, these companies take legal steps which tie up our hands; they go to the courts and secure stay orders, writ petitions and so on so that when we reach a certain stage, we are delayed in further action. That is the real cause for the delay that takes place.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह निर्गुण जवाब तो सब दिन से आ रहा है कि सरकार वसूली के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है लेकिन कार्यवाही का नतीजा अब तक कुछ निकल नहीं रहा है। इसी देश के पूंजीपति मूंधड़ा और डालमिया इत्यादि पर सरकार ने जब सख्ती करना चाहा था तो उनको पकड़ा गया, जेल

में बन्द किया गया लेकिन श्री बिरला जी के खिलाफ जो इतने कर बाकी रहे उन पर सरकार के जरिए कोई आर्थिक अपराध के मुकदमे अब तक दर्ज नहीं किए गए, आर्थिक अपराध के अन्तर्गत उन पर मुकदमा नहीं किया गया । जब स्मारिका केस के अन्तर्गत श्री बिरला फंसे हुए थे तो उन को पासपोर्ट दे कर विदेश जाने की अनुमति भी दे दी गई और ऐंटिसिपेटरी बेल पर वह बचे भी रहे। इन कारणों से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब यह करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है और इनकम टैक्स, सीमा शुल्क आदि के कानूनों में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है कि उन पर सख्ती की जाय और उन को पकड़ा जाय, कानूनी बारीकी से वह बच रहे हैं तो सरकार की बांह लम्बी है, सरकार अगर दृढ़ संकल्प वाली हो तो उन कानूनों में संशोधन करके आर्थिक अपराध दर्ज कर सकती है । भारत के सामान्य नागरिकों को जिस तरह से कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में बन्द किया जाता है उसी तरह इन के लिए भी इन सारे कानूनों का सहारा क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है ? इन को जो छोड़ा जा रहा है इस से यह बात देश में फैल रही है कि कोई भी सरकार क्यों न हो लेकिन श्री बिरला जैसे पूंजीपति का कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ा जा सकता है ।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मैं सम्मानीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में सवाल यह नहीं है । उनको छोड़ने का कोई सवाल है ही नहीं । वसूल करने का सवाल भी चल ही रहा है । मगर जब कोर्ट में मामला पड़ा है तो वसूल कहां से करें । वह कहते हैं कि यह कानून बदल कर दूसरा कानून कर दो और पकड़ लो, इस ढंग से काम हो नहीं सकता है । इस के पीछे बराबर लगे हुए हैं और जैसे ही कोर्ट में फैसला हो जायगा, वसूल हो जायगा । वसूल करने में तो कोई मुसीबत होनी ही नहीं चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Those who have not got earlier an opportunity must be given a chance now.

Shri Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the hon. Minister be prepared to tell us that during the last one year in how many cases proceedings have been taken by Government either by attaching properties or by detention in jail which has been restrained by the judicial tribunals in the country?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I shall certainly be prepared to give him that information. I shall have to obtain; I shall certainly get it and give him.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : जैसा कि अभी वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भी कुछ कहा, मैं उस में केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि जो देहात में किसान रहते हैं अगर वे लगान या दूसरी चीजों का बकाया न दें तो उन की जमीन भी कुर्क हो जाती है और तमाम तरह के मुकदमे उन पर चलाए जाते हैं, तो क्या इसी तरह से बिरला पर जो बकाया है उस के लिए उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever law permits, I shall certainly do that. I hope the hon. Member is aware that even in the rural areas where varous landreform measures are taken they are held up because people take the matter to the court and they drag on for a long time.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिड़ला की 33 विभिन्न कम्पनियों के अन्तर्गत 51 विदेशी औद्योगिक संस्थानों में हिस्से हैं लेकिन अभी जो उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट रखी है करों के बारे में, उसमें तो जो यहां देश की कम्पनियां हैं उसके तहत कर के बकाये के बारे में आपने बताया है लेकिन जो विदेशी

कम्पनियों में हिस्से हैं उस के बारे में कितना कर बकाया है क्या उसके बारे में भी कोई जांच कराई गई है या कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ? यदि सर्वेक्षण कराया है तो कर की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not quite clear if the hon. Member refers to companies established by Birlas outside India or is he referring to companies established in India?

AN HON. MEMBERS: Outside India ..

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly wherever the company, he would be liable to pay tax on the profits brought to this country. He would be required to pay tax.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि बिड़ला, मोहन मीकिन जैसे जो बड़े बड़े कैप्टेलिस्ट्स इस देश के हैं जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के 25 प्वाइण्ट प्रोग्राम का समर्थन करते रहे, इमर्जेंसी का समर्थन करते रहे और आज जिन पर सैकड़ों एकोनामि आफेंसेज के केसेज है वही लोग आज जनता पार्टी के भी उतने ही नजदीक हो गए जितने कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नजदीक थे तो उसका क्या कारण है ? क्या कारण है कि जो भी सरकार बनती है उसके वे नजदीक आ जाते हैं और अपना लाभ बढ़ाते रहते हैं ? क्या सरकार स्पष्टीकरण करेगी कि मैं जो कह रहा हूं वह तथ्य है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I want notice to answer this question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice of this question.

श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि बिड़ला पर कब से यह रकम बाकी है और क्या इस बीच में उनको कोई नया लाइसेंस दिया गया है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid I cannot say that. I will find out that.

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

*172. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसम यह दर्शाया गया हो कि :

(क) इस समय देश में राज्यवार कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बक कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978–79 में प्रत्येक राज्य में अन्य बैंकों के अतिरिक्त कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) इन बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को इस समय किस ब्याज दर पर ऋण दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा ली जाने वाली ब्याज की दर सहकारी बैंकों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ली जाने वाली ब्याज की दरों से कम है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are 48 Regional Rural Banks operating in the country at present. The State-wise number is shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A decision will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee which was set up by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). The Regional Rural Banks charge the same rates of interest as are charged by the cooperatives in their respective area of operation, which vary from area to area.

Statement

The State-wise number of Regional Rural Banks operating in the country at present is as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	3
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	7
4. Haryana	2
5. Himachal Pradesh	1
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1
7. Karnataka	3
8. Kerala	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	4
10. Maharashtra	1
11. Orissa	4
12. Rajasthan	3
13. Tamil Nadu	1
14. Tripura	1
15. Uttar Pradesh	10
16. West Bengal	4
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श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि पूरे देश में केवल 48 ऐसी बैंकें हैं । यह क्षेत्रीय देहाती बैंकें इस उद्देश्य से खोली गई थीं कि गांवों में जो लोग बिल्कुल गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं उनको ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान की जाये लेकिन जैसे महाराष्ट्र में केवल एक बैंक, मध्य प्रदेश जो देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है वहां पर केवल 4 बैंक हैं—इतनी कम संख्या को देखते हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसा नहीं मानते कि इन बैंकों से समूचे देश की गरीब जनता को ऋण की सुविधायें नहीं मिल सकतीं ? दूसरी बात जो आपने यह कही कि दांतवाला कमेटी ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया है तो वह प्रतिवेदन आपको कब मिला और कब तक उस पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा ताकि देश के अनेक गांवों में जगह जगह क्षेत्रीय देहाती बैंक खोली जा सकें ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, about the 48 Regional Rural Banks, it does not mean that there are 48 branches only. These 48 banks have been established covering 87 districts and as on last November, 1977 these banks had opened 1048 branches. But what they had disbursed was a small amount, 37,43 crores. Therefore it was felt that the question of the precise role of regional rural banks, in what way they could be made more useful, from the point of view Dantawalla Committee was appointed and its reports has been received by the Reserve Bank and in accordance with its recommendations we shall soon proceed to take decisions. I think thereafter possibly the establishment of new rural banks will be speeded up.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब ठीक से नहीं आया, गोलमटोल जवाब दिया गया है कि रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और जल्दी ही हम बैंकों की शाखायें स्थापित करेंगे । यह तो स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं हुआ । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि किस तारीख तक या इस वर्ष के अन्त तक कितने बैंक और खोल देंगे, कितनी और अधिक शाखायें कहां कहां खोल देंगे, ताकि गरीब लोगों को ऋण की सुविधायें मिल सकें ? आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि इन बैंकों ने बहुत कम एमाउन्ट डिस्बर्स किया है, इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात—मेरे प्रश्न का जो (ग) और (घ) भाग है, उन में मैंने पूछा था—क्या ब्याज की दर कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स के ब्याज की दर से कम है या वही दर है ? आप ने कहा कि ब्याज की दर वही है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ये बैंक्स खोले गये थे, तब यह घोषित

किया गया था कि ये बैंक्स केवल 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर गरीबों को ऋण दिया करेंगे, लेकिन जैसा अब आप कह रहे हैं, यदि ब्याज की दर कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स दरों के बराबर की रहती हैं, तो गरीब आदमी इन से कैसे लाभान्वित होंगे ? क्या वित्त मंत्री जी इन बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की दर 4 प्रतिशत रखेंगे, ताकि गरीब लोगों को सचमुच ऋण का लाभ मिल सके ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has got wrong information. So far as four per cent interest is concerned, that was only in respect of commercial banks giving at differential rate a certain percentage; it is a limited amount that was to be disbursed in that way and that was by the commercial banks.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : यह आप ने बिलकुल गलत कहा है । रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स के लिये ऐसा कहा गया था कि 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ही ऋण देंगे ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the regional rural banks were concerned, they were required to give at rates of interest not less than those charged by cooperative banks because they were to operate in the same area as cooperative banks and it was desirable that there should not be any unhealthy competition.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of Smuggling Activities

*164. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the position regarding the extent of smuggling in India after the lifting of Emergency;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the number of smugglers apprehended during the last twelve months, the action taken and the number and nature of the final convictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The reviews carried out after lifting of the emergency have indicated that smuggling continues to be under effective check. This is evidenced by such indicators as decrease in the quantum of contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities, sharp increase in inward remittances (non-trade) received from abroad, steady strength of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis foreign currencies and the non-availability of the contraband goods in the main marketing centres known for sale and disposal thereof.

(c) 1,876 persons were arrested for their involvement in smuggling druing the last 12 months i.e. from February, 1977 to January, 1978. Out of these, prosecutions were launched in Courts of law against 389 persons, of which 231 persons were convicted.

Proposal to Redraft Export Incentive Scheme

*165. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to redraft the export incentive scheme to improve the growth and quality of goods, particularly of small and cottage industries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that export of Indian garments particularly those made out of handloom cloth had been hit hard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The recommendations of the Alexander Committee on Import and Export Policies and Procedures relating to export incentives are under examination.

(b) and (c). Due to protectionist trend, the export of textile products including handloom products has affected adversely. However, Government are taking several measures to sustain these exports. Bilateral textile agreements have been negotiated with the major importing countries. Diversification of our products as also introduction of new products is being encouraged to cater to changing tastes and designs. Market promotional measures are also undertaken to make our goods acceptable as well as competitive.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

*167. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that since March, 1977 by and large, the essential commodities of daily consumption for middle and low income and no income groups have not maintained any lower trend in prices and most of such commodities have jumped to higher prices;

(b) what are the reasons for such a situation;

(c) what steps Government have already taken for combating high prices and with what results; and

(d) what further steps are going to be taken and with what expectations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). Since March, 1977, the prices of a large number of essential commodities of daily consumption for middle and lower income groups have generally come down or remained more or less steady. There are, however, a few commodities like pulses, the prices of which are still higher than those of March, 1977.

2. Government has taken a series of measures to contain the rising trend in the prices of consumer goods and to improve their availability and towards evolving an integrated production and distribution policy for essential commodities. Among the measures taken, the important ones are:—

(i) a restrictive monetary and credit policy;

(ii) removal of restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat and rice;

(iii) increase in the off-take of cereals from the Central Pool;

(iv) larger releases of levy and non-levy sugar;

(v) reduction in excise duty on levy and free sale sugar;

(vi) imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 a kg. from April 9, 1977 and simultaneous withdrawal of the rebate on exports of tea;

(vii) declaration of tea as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act;

(viii) sale of a large quantity of loose tea through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) at a retail price of Rs. 16.50 a kg. at a large number of centres;

(ix) increased supply of kerosene;

(x) continuation of ban on exports of pulses, HPS groundnuts, edible oils;

(xi) imposition of ban on exports of fresh vegetables including potatoes, cuminseed and turmeric and regulated exports of onions;

(xii) arranging for import of about one million tonnes of cement;

(xiii) import of large quantities of edible oils and raw cotton;

(xiv) sale of imported refined rapeseed oil at a retail price of Rs. 7.50 a kg. through the public distribution system throughout the country;

(xv) supply of imported oils to the vanaspati industry ranging between 75 per cent to 90 per cent of their requirements of oils;

(xvi) imposition of stock limits on traders in respect of pulses, oilseeds and edible oils;

(xvii) increase in the support price of wheat, paddy, gram, groundnut, sunflowerseed and raw cotton; and

(xviii) import of Masoor dal to the tune of 10,000 Ton by NAFED.

3. As a result of these measures, the price situation has generally remained fairly easy in respect of several essential commodities since August, 1977. Whilst in the week ending March 26, 1977, the rate of inflation, on point to point comparison over the year, was 12 per cent, in the week ending February 11, 1978 there was a minus rate of inflation of 1.2 per cent. The wholesale price indices of several essential commodities like rice, jowar, potatoes, tea, coffee, groundnut oil, cottonseed oil, vanaspati, sugar, Khandsari and gur are significantly lower than that of last year.

4. Government in consultation with the State Governments is keeping a continuous watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities and appropriate further steps will be taken as and when the situation demands.

Standard of Indian Export Goods

*168. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints from foreign countries against the standard of the Indian export goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps that are proposed to be taken to check the quality of the export goods and to prevent the export of sub-standard goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Some complaints regarding export of sub-standard products have been received from time to time.

Efforts are being made to strictly enforce prescribed standards of quality control and pre-shipment export inspection. The Export Inspection council and the Export Inspection Agencies functioning thereunder are being strengthened and streamlined. Revised minimum standards of specifications are being drawn up in regard to pre-shipment inspection of a number of engineering products. An in plant inspection scheme has been introduced for marine products from 1st January, '78. With a view to provide effective deterrents to exports of sub-standard goods it is also proposed to amend the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Lakshmi Commercial Bank

*173. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined banking, loan and borrowal deals of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank during the period of emergency;

(b) whether it is a fact that loans, advances and interbank transactions conducted by Lakshmi Commercial Bank were against the norms and conditions of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) what findings have Government made regarding the shares of Lakshmi Commercial Bank and the (1) Funds of Madhusudan Limited (2) Benzai Exports Private Limited (3) Karnataka Exports Private Limited (4) Navrang Laboratories (5) M/s. Mansukh Lal & Company and other firms of interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A memorandum containing several allegations against the Lashmi Commercial Bank Ltd., including the points raised by the Hon'ble Member, was received by the Government in December, 1977. This was sent to the Reserve Bank of India for investigation, and appropriate action. The Reserve Bank is looking into the various allegations contained in this memorandum.

Withdrawal of Price Control Order on Mustard Oil

*174. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn its price control order of mustard oil by which it had fixed the price of Mustard Oil at Rs. 10 per Kg.;

(b) if so, details and reasons thereof and what was the impact of this order in bringing price down of oil; and

(c) what was the open market price of mustard oil at the time when the order was brought into force and what was the price behaviour in the following months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Mustard Oil (Price Control) Order promulgated on 30 September, 1977, fixing the maximum end retail price of mustard oil at Rs. 10/- a kg. inclusive of local taxes but excluding the cost of container was rescinded with effect from 2nd February, 1978.

The Price Control Order was intended to be a contingency measure to contain the prices of mustard oil which were then ruling at very high rates. At the time the notification was issued, only the price of mustard oil was spiralling up whilst the prices of other edible oils were showing some softening trend. Consequent on the promulgation of the Price Control Order, the wholesale price index for mustard oil which stood at 270.8 on 1st October, 1977 declined to 210.9 by 28th January, 1978. The wholesale prices of mustard oil which were ruling between Rs. 1250/- to 1350/- a quintal by the end of September, 1977, came down to Rs. 900 to 950 a quintal towards the close of January, 1978. It was also felt that some elements in trade might take shelter behind the order to maintain the retail prices at Rs. 10 per kg. Under these circumstances, there was no necessity for continuing the retail price fixation at Rs. 10 a kg. The Order was therefore rescinded on 2nd February, 1978. The wholesale prices of mustard oil are now ruling well below Rs. 10 a kg.

Group Incentive Scheme for Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

*175. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, with a view to increasing production, Government introduced some years ago, a Group Incentive Scheme, applicable to all employees;

(b) if so, the year and date on which it came into force;

(c) whether during the period of emergency, the quantum of incentive was arbitrarily reduced for certain categories of employees;

(d) if so, since when, the percentage of reduction, and the categories of employees affected;

(e) whether the employees having tried in vain to secure redress of their grievances, moved the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court, Jabalpur;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Tribunal gave a verdict in favour of employees; if so, the date of the Tribunal's order;

(g) whether the emergency cut has still not been restored; and the affected employees have still not been paid their dues; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme was introduced with effect from 1st June, 1972.

(c) The quantum of incentive was reduced in respect of non-operative employees having regard to the needs of the economy.

(d) Tne reduction was effected from 1st January, 1976 and was applicable to all non-operative staff and supervisory officers in the non-operational Sections such as Accounts, Establishment, Administration and General Section, Dispensary, Estate, etc.

(e) After their representation was rejected, the aggrieved employees moved the Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court.

(f) Yes, Sir. On 12th May 1977 the Tribunal upheld the employees contention because the "change was not introduced after giving a notice under Sec. 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act."

(g) and (h). Instructions for the restoration for the past cut have been issued. For the future, a notice under Sec. 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act will be issued and then appropriate decision will be taken.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

*176. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 monthly average of the consumer price index has now exceeded 320 for the period ending December, 1977; and

(b) whether in view of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission Government propose to pay another instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government Employees and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Consequent on the index average crossing 320 points at the end of December, 1977, Government have decided to pay a further instalment of additional dearness allowance to the Central Government employees with effect from 1st January 1978. While agreeing to sanction an additional instalment, the Government propose to discuss with the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) the form and manner in which the instalment should be paid.

Smuggling of Currency Notes to Nepal

*177. SHRI D. G. GAWAI:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of currency notes of Rs. 1000, 5000 and 10000 denomination to Nepal after their demonetisation was announced;

(b) the total currency with Nepal banks of these notes exchanged; and

(c) whether Government have approached the Government of Nepal in this regard before and after declaring these notes as illegal tender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reports received by the Government do not suggest large scale smuggling of currency notes of Rs. 1,000 and above to Nepal after their demonetisation.

(b) Two pieces of Rupees 10,000 notes and twenty pieces of Rupees 1000 notes were exchanged by the Nepal Rashtra Bank. These notes were held by His Majesty's Government Department in Nepal.

(c) On demonetisation of the high denomination notes, the Government of India informed His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Import of Edible Oil

*178. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import edible oil to meet the shortage in the country;

(b) if so, what is the estimated shortage of edible oil for the current year and to what extent it is expected to be met by import;

(c) whether Government propose to canalise all such imports through State Trading Corporation or private traders also will be allowed to import this commodity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to have a comfortable supply during the oil year November, 1977—October 1978, it is proposed to import about 9.50 lac tons of edible oils.

(c) and (d). Private trade will also be allowed to import edible oils for direct consumption, though the bulk of the import will be through the STC. The exact quantum and the kinds of oil to be imported by private trade are yet to be finalized.

विभाजन समझौते के अनुसार पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय राशि

*179. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच 1947 में हुए चल तथा अचल आस्तियों के विभाजन समझौते के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने भारत को देय राशि की एक भी किस्त नहीं चुकाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) अदा की जाने वाली मूल राशि तथा इस वक्त बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). पाकिस्तान का भारत को देय विभाजन ऋण लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये है; विभिन्न अवसरों पर किये गये प्रयत्नों के बावजूद ठीक ठीक कितनी रकम निकलती है इस पर सहमति नहीं हो सकी है। चूंकि पाकिस्तान ने कोई रकम अदा नहीं की है इसलिए सारी की सारी रकम बकाया है। इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान से फिर बातचीत शुरु करने के प्रश्न पर बराबर समीक्षा की जाती रहती है ।

Termination of Services of Employees etc. during Emergency

*180. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and other employees demoted or decategorised from officer to non-officer category and terminated from General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries in Amritsar District during emergency;

(b) whether any chargesheet or show cause notice was given to them before their demotion/decategorisation and termination;

(c) whether an opportunity was provided to them to represent their cases before taking action;

(d) whether Government have considered their cases to undo the wrong done to them;

(e) if so, how much time is likely to be taken to redress the grievances of those affected by the emergency; and

(f) whether any representations of cases of misuse of power and harassment of Junior Officers and public during emergency by higher officers have come to the notice of Government and if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). In Amritsar District, there is only one case of an official (Ex-Divisional Manager of erstwhile Howrah Insurance Company) who, following nationalisation of General Insurance Industry, was categorised as Development Staff on the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the General Insurance Corporation of India for the purpose. Subsequently under instructions of the General Insurance Corporation of India, a Screening Committee was set up by the New India Assurance Company to consider the cases of Inspectors who were operating on a high cost. The Committee reviewed such cases and recommended to terminate the services of the concerned official in view of his high cost and low procurement of business. The Company terminated his services on 27th March 1976. He filed two writ petitions in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana against his categorisation and the order of termination of his service but the same were dismissed. He has moved the Supreme Court with a petition for special leave to appeal against the order of the High Court dismissing his writ in respect of his categorisation. The official has also submitted his representation to the Appellate Committee which has recently set up by the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., to consider the cases of officers aggrieved against their initial categorisation.

(f) Some representations have been received and they are being looked into.

स्टट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा

*181. **श्री मही लाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1978 के तीसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली स्थित अपने मुख्यालय में

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने पदोन्नति के लिए एक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा ली थी और क्या उक्त परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को बैठने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या बैंक में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों के प्रति स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के अधिकारियों द्वारा अपनाये गये उदासीनतापूर्ण व्यवहार के बारे में परीक्षा से एक सप्ताह पूर्व एक संसद् सदस्य ने वित्त मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या इन जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक पृथक प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा आयोजित करने का सरकार का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) लिपिक वर्ग से आफिसर ग्रेड 2 में पदोन्नति के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के नयी दिल्ली स्थानीय प्रधान कार्यालय ने 22 जनवरी, 1978 को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली थी। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित अर्हता की शर्तें पूरी करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोग भी शामिल थे, इस परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गयी थी। इस परीक्षा में बैठने वाले 1623 कर्मचारियों में से 16 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के थे।

(ख) इस विषय में माननीय संसद् सदस्य का 13 जनवरी, 1978 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) सरकार ने हाल ही में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि अपनी वर्तमान पदोन्नति-योजनाओं में संशोधन करके पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था करें। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि वह सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुसार पदोन्नति-पदों में आरक्षणों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक नयी योजना बना रहा है और आशा है इसे शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दे देगा।

(घ) बैंक इस सुझाव पर विचार करेगा।

Iranian Investments in Indian Projects

†182. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah of Iran who visited our country during the first week of February has promised heavy Iranian investments in several Indian Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In order to finance approved projects such as the Alumina Project for the Eastern Coast deposits of bauxite, Paper and Pulp Factory for Tripura and the Second Stage of Rajasthan Canal, the Shahenshah of Iran offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC prices on credit terms or lumpsum payment, as may be suitable. The rupee equivalent of these instalments or the lumpsum, as the case may be, could be funded in India as required, for financing the approved projects.

The details are to be further discussed and finalised between the two Governments.

Foreign Tourists visited India during 1977 and Foreign Exchange earned

*183. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1977 was more than those of last year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the name of the country from which maximum number of tourists came to India and the foreign exchange earned from them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1977, 640,422 foreign tourists visited India compared to 533,951 during 1976 recording an increase of 20 per cent in tourist arrivals. The country-wise analysis of foreign tourist arrivals for the period January to November 1977 (statistical data for December 1977 is under tabulation) has revealed that the maximum number of tourists visiting India were from the United Kingdom. The foreign exchange earned from these tourists is estimated at Rs. 27.2 crores during the same period.

Promotion of Exports by Shipping

1487. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of Shipping at a meeting of Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Shipping held under his Chairmanship in the recent past has taken a decision on the question of dispensation from the Liner Conferences whenever the Conferences are not in a position to place their vessels at the disposal of the shippers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and dispensation procedure adopted thereafter; and

(c) the composition of the said Standing Committee and other decisions taken to help growth of export trade to make available ships to exporters quickly and also the details of freight fixation formula to prevent its rising tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). In the Second Session of Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Shipping held on 8th Nov. 1977 one of the items discussed was the question of evolving a procedure for grant of dispensation to shippers by Shipping/Conference lines for export shipments. The issue was raised with a view to enabling the shippers, who are not able to get the shipping space required at a particular time, to utilise non-conference vessels without endangering their deferred rebate claims. It was accepted in the meeting by the shippers and the representatives of Indian Liner Shipping Companies, who are members of Conferences, that shippers should give advance notice of at least 30 days of their shipping space requirements to Shipping Lines/Members of Conferences and the shipping lines should in turn intimate the shippers within 10 days of receipt of such advance notice as to whether they would be able to provide the required shipping space. If the intimation is not given, shippers should be free to utilise any vessel of their choice without prejudice to the loyalty arrangement. The three Indian Shipping Companies had agreed to take up the issue with the respective Conferences. D. G. Shipping has formally taken up the matter with the concerned Shipping/Conference lines having loyalty arrangements for the purpose of securing implementation of this procedure. Their final decision in this case is awaited.

(c) SCOPE-SHIPPING is headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and associates representatives drawn from the Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Central Board of Excise & Customs, D.G. Shipping, State Trading Corporation, three Indian Shipping lines, Tea Board, Jute Commissioner, All India Shippers Council, Port Trusts at Bombay, cochin, Madras and Calcutta, Federation of Indian Exporters Organisation, Federation of Customs House Agents

Association, Trade Development Authority, etc. In the three Sessions of SCOPE-SHIPPING so far held, measures required for introduction of promotional shipping services, promotion of container service, provision of timely and adequate coverage for export shipments bound for various markets, securing cargo patronage for Indian vessels promotion of various methods of cargo unitisation, augumentation of requisite infrastructural facilities in ports, fixation of promotional ocean freight rates. etc. were discussed.

Shipping/Conference lines and Shippers councils hold mutual discussions in respect of proposals for general increases in freight rates where the timings of general increase and quantum are negotiated. Efforts are always made to secure special treatment for such export items which cannot bear the impact of general increase in freight rates. Under the prescribed procedure shippers are required to apply to concerned Shipping/Conference lines for securing freight rate adjustment in specific cases under advice to Director General of Shipping who lends support in genuine cases.

Jobs for Trained Unemployed Pilots

1488. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for employing the large number of trained but unemployed pilots;

(b) whether he has made a commitment to give 200 unemployed pilots jobs immediately as reported by Samachar agency from Raipur (M.P.) on December 28, 1977;

(c) whether in this connection Government have considered the plight of unemployed apprentice airline technicians; and

(d) if so, whether Government have any schemes for unemployed apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken by Government to assist the un-employed Commercial Pilots in securing employment.

(i) Rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer in the Civil Aviation Department have been amended to make unemployed Commercial Pilots eligible for employment. 72 such unemployed pilots have been appointed as Assistant Aerodrome Officers as a result of this steps.

(ii) Indian Airlines, Air India and International Airports Authority of India have been advised to utilise these unemployed Commercial Pilots wherever possible.

(iii) Ministry of Agriculture have agreed to consider unemployed Commercial Pilots for conversion training for crop spraying operations. That Ministry have also recently created 19 posts of field officer for this purpose.

(iv) State Governments have also been requested to give consideration to Commercial Pilots licence holders for employment under them wherever possible.

(v) In the matter of ensuing recruitment to the post of pilots, relaxation of age-limit will be given by Indian Airlines to un-employed Commercial Pilots in deserving cases.

(b) No commitment was given. However, efforts are being made to absorb un-employed pilots in the various organisations mentioned above.

(c) and (d). Apprentices are taken by the Air Corporation as per the statutory requirement of the apprentices Act, 1961 for a fixed period extending from 1 to 4 years. Since the apprentices are not taken with reference to any vacancies in particular trades and they are taken over and above the sanctioned posts, it is not possible to absorb all of them. The apprentices in the Air Corpora-

tions are being allowed to compete alongwith other candidates provided they fulfil the requirement regarding qualifications and experience prescribed for the post whenever any vacancies are to be filled by direct recruitment. In their cases, Air Corporations are also allowing relaxations in age and experience to the extent of their period of apprenticeship.

पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल द्वारा वर्तमान कराधान ढांचे में परिवर्तन की मांग

1489. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल ने गैर-निवासियों की आय सम्बन्धी कराधान के वर्तमान ढांचे में परिवर्तन की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार अल्लाह) : (क) तारीख 1 फरवरी 1978 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में प्रकाशित एक समाचार से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रत्यक्ष-कर कानून समिति (चोकशी समिति) को प्रस्तुत किये गये एक ज्ञापन में पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली के वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मण्डल ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अ-निवासियों के कराधान से सम्बन्धित सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन की मांग की है । मण्डल के अनुसार, 'दूसरे देशों द्वारा दिये जा रहे प्रोत्साहनों की ध्यान में रखते हुए अ-निवासियों की आय पर कर लगाने के लिए एक यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए' ।

(ख) मण्डल द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों पर, प्रत्यक्ष-कर कानून समिति निःसन्देह, विचार करेगी । मण्डल द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष-कर कानून समिति को प्रस्तुत किये गये अपने ज्ञापन में दिये गये सुझावों के ब्यौरों की जांच करने का सरकार को अवसर नहीं मिला है, इसलिए इस मामले में कोई राय व्यक्त करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Abolition of Post of a Consultant in MPEDA

1490. SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of Consultant created by the Ministry of Commerce for the Marine Products Export Development Authority has since been abolished by the Authority; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post of Consultant was created mainly for preparing feasibility reports required by entrepreneurs. The Consultancy Section was expected to be self-supporting. Since requests for feasibility reports have come down and the Consultant was under-utilised, the Authority decided to abolish the post Consultancy work is now being handled by the Director.

Absorption of Employees of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity Directorate in Trade Fair Authority of India

1491. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA): Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial

Publicity has been merged to form a Government company named Trade Fair Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether all the employees of previous Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity have been absorbed in the Trade Fair Authority of India;

(c) if so, have they been absorbed in the Authority after paying their financial dues in lieu of their past services in Government; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons and when exactly will they get letters of absorption together with past benefits viz. gratuity and pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The officials of the erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, who opted for service in the Trade Fair Authority of India and who were found suitable by the Screening Committee, have been taken over by the Trade Fair Authority of India. The formal orders regarding their absorption have not been issued so far, as the benefits accruing in lieu of their past Government service had to be finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Personnel, and Bureau of Public Entreprises. These have now been finalised and the orders will be issued shortly.

जब्त किये गये निषिद्ध माल का निपटान

1492. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों का खराब न होने वाले जब्त किये गये निषिद्ध माल का, जो अभी तक जमा पड़ा है, कब तक और किस ढंग से निपटान किया जायेगा; और

(ख) ऐसी निषिद्ध वस्तुएं किस प्रकार की हैं और वे कितनी मात्रा में हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर रखी गई हैं और क्या उन्हें उचित ढंग से रखने की व्यवस्था है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) तस्कर-व्यापार की संभावना वाले जब्तशुदा माल के निपटान के तरीके से संबंधित प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है । उसे जल्दी ही अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदनार्थ भेजी गई योजनाएं

1493. **श्री राम कंवर बेरवा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी हैं जो उसके पास स्वीकृति और वित्तीय मंजूरी के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं, इन में से प्रत्येक योजना कब प्राप्त हुई, प्रत्येक योजना का क्या प्रस्ताव है और उन में से प्रत्येक की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से उन योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिन के लिए वित्तीय मंजूरी दी जाएगी और उन में से प्रत्येक योजना के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो मंजूर नहीं की जा सकतीं अथवा जिन के लिए धन राशि उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जा सकती और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान की 1978–79 की वार्षिक आयोजना को अन्तिम रूप

दे दिया गया है तथा 235 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी योजनाओं की जांच संबंधित विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा की जाती है । राजस्थान सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उन के द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी ऐसी योजनाओं के विवरण भेज दें जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं दी है । राज्य सरकार से विवरण प्राप्त होने पर संबंधित विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों से योजनाओं की जांच को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए अनुरोध किया जाएगा ।

Iron Ore procured by M.M.T.C. during 1975-76 and 1976-77

1494. SHRI K. PRDAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the details regarding the quantity of iron ore procured by the M.M.T.C. during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): A statement is attached.

Statement

Sectorwise Procurement of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.

(in lakh tonnes)

Sector	1975-76	1976-77
Barajamda (Bihar/Orissa)	25.75	17.90
Daitari/Gandhamardhan (OMC) (Orissa)	10.20	8.39
Badampahar (Bihar)	0.70	0.90
Kiriburu (NMDC) (Bihar)	0.93	..
Bailadila (NMDC) (Madhya Pradesh)	46.92	50.03
Bellary/Hospet (Karnataka)	39.89	29.97
Chitaldurg/Chickkanaia-Kanahalli (Karnataka)	1.65	1.23
Goa	4.27	3.92
(Maharashtra)	7.54	7.74
Other Sectors	1.18	1.06
TOTAL	139.03	121.14

Complaints about joint venture Project in Indonesia

1495. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received further complaints during December, 1977 till date on the question of grant of approval for a joint venture project in Indonesia as given during March, 1977;

(b) if so, the salient features of the fresh complaints and details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the given joint-venture some of the associates of Indian participants are proclaimed offenders and Government of India had been locating these persons for arrests; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken to revise such programme of joint-venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The allegations made by the complaints were examined and it was found that there was no case for revoking the approval to the joint venture granted in the case.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Request from Handloom Exporters to increase Cash Incentives

1496. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Exporters have urged the Union Government to increase the cash incentives governing their exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The handloom exporters have requested for increasing the rate of cash compensatory support. The cash compensatory support rates are finalised by Government after taking into consideration all relevant factors including such representations.

Cancellation of banking licence by Reserve Bank of India

1497. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Urban Cooperative Banks and other banks whose banking licences have been cancelled by the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the reasons thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has informed that during 1975, 1976 and 1977, eleven Urban Co-operative Banks were refused licence to carry on banking business for the reasons indicated below against each:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	State	Reasons for refusal of licence
1	2	3	4
		1975	
1.	Panoor Cooperative Urban Bank, Panoor	Kerala	(i) Failure to comply with provisions of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Co-operative Societies).
2.	Punalur Cooperative Urban Bank, Punalur	,,	
3.	Betgeri Urban Cooperative Bank, Betgeri	Karnataka	(ii) Erosion in the value of their assets had affected the deposits and the banks did not satisfy the provisions of Section 22(3)(a) of the above Act.
		1976	
4.	Mercantile Cooperative Bank, Jaipur	Rajasthan	
5.	Union Cooperative Bank, Jaipur	,,	(iii) The bank's affairs were conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of depositors in terms of Section 22(3)(b) of the above Act.
6.	Banswara Urban Cooperative Bank, Banswara	,,	
7.	Patna Urban Cooperative Bank, Patna	Bihar	
8.	Hubli Muslim Cooperative Bank, Hubli	Karnataka	
9.	Ron Urban Cooperative Bank, Ron	Karnataka	Same as above. In addition the bank failed to comply with the provisions of Sections 18 and 24 of the above named Act.

1	2	3	4
		1977	
10.	Aarey Milk Colony Cooperative Bank, Bombay	Maharashtra	Same as stated for Sr. Nos. 1 to 8.
11.	Bombay People's Cooperative Bank, Bombay	,,	

In addition, the three banks listed below were taken into liquidation by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra on the advice of the Reserve Bank of India, under powers vested in them, in terms of Section 11A(II) of the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	State	Reasons for refusal of licence
		1975	
1.	Bombay Commercial Cooperative Bank, Bombay	Maharashtra	Failed to comply with provisions of section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies). The Bank was also unlicensed.
		1976	
2.	Ghatkopar Janata Sahakari Bank	Maharashtra	Failed to comply with provisions of section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies). Bank was issued a licence, but on account of its liquidation, the question of cancellation did not arise.
3	Malvan Cooperative Urban Bank, Ltd.	Maharashtra	(i) Failure to comply with provisions of section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies). (ii) The bank's affairs were conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of depositors in terms of Section 22(3)(b) of the Act, *ibid*.

Registration of Exporters with Reserve Bank of India

1498. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure of registration of exporters with the Reserve Bank of India and how long has the present procedure been in operation;

(b) what is the total number of exporters holding code numbers from different offices of the Reserve Bank of India as on 1st January, 1978 and what was this number at the end of the First Five Year Plan (1956) and what was this number at the end of the Third Five Year Plan (1966);

(c) how many of these exporters were foreign firms and Public Sector companies in January, 1978, end of First Plan (1956) and end of Third Five Year Plan (1966); and

(d) how many exporters presently holding code numbers are those who have made only two or less than two export transactions in foreign exchange during the whole of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) With a view to facilitating the speedy collection and processing of statistics of exports, the Reserve Bank of India introduced a scheme for allotment of Code Numbers to exporters in their "Notice to Exporters No. 2 of 1966" on September 14, 1966. All exporters were required to obtain the Code Numbers before December, 31, 1966 This came into effect from Jan. 1, 1967.

Every person/firm/company engaged in export /business in India is required to obtain a code number from the Reserve Bank of India. For this purpose the exporter should submit an application in the prescribed form to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India. On receipt of the application, the branch of the Reserve Bank of India within whose area of jurisdiction the exporter functions, will allot a code number which needs to be indicated below the exporter's signature on all documents prescribed for declaration of exports to the Customs/Postal authorities.

The scheme has been in force for a little over 11 years now.

(b) As this scheme came into operation only after the end of the Third Five Year Plan, there are no statistics for the year 1956 and 1966. The total number of Exporters holding Code numbers of January 1, 1978 was 74.992.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Benami transactions by black money Operators

1499. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-currency assets, in particular benami transactions, are the principal instruments used by the black money operators and sustain and promote a parallel and illegal economy in our system; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not making these transactions illegal?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). It is true that benami transactions are among the various methods used for tax evasion. This has been considered by various Committees, including the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee). Section 281A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 bars institution of suits in any court for claiming ownership of property which is held benami unless the requisite conditions laid down in this regard are fulfilled.

गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोलना

1500. **श्री छोटूभाई गमित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने की कोई पुरानी योजना भी यदि हो, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जायगे यदि हां, तो गुजरात में कहां कहां पर ऐसे बैंक खोले जायेंगे; और

(ग) सूरत जिले के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने बैंक खोले जाएंगे और किन किन स्थानों पर ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से(ग) प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार 16 राज्यों के 87 जिलों में जिन के

विकास की संभावना है, लेकिन जिनमें संस्थागत ऋण एजेन्सियों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से सेवा नहीं की जा रही थी, 48 प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की गई है । गुजरात सहित, देश में अधिक प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पहले ही से स्थापित प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंकों के मूल्यांकन हेतु संगठित दांतवाला कमेटी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा खरीदे गये कम्बलों और तकियों की कीमत

1501. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1976 से 15 फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि में इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने कितने कम्बल तथा तकिये खरीदे और किन फर्मों से खरीदे तथा प्रत्येक मामले में की गयी ऐसी खरीद का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) यात्री विमानों में उपभोग में लाये गये पुराने कम्बलों तथा तकियों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन तारीखों को बेचा गया तथा प्रत्येक बार कितने कम्बल और तकिये बेचे गये और क्या कम्बलों और तकियों के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य चीजें भी बेची गयीं और यदि हां, तो उस से कतनी आय हुई और ऐसी अन्य चीजों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) और (ख): अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कृषि प्रयोजन के लिये किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

1502. **श्री अमर सिंह वी० रास्वा**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को कृषि प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष बैंकों द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में बड़े, मध्यम दर्जे और छोटे किसानों को तथा कृषि मजदूरों को क्या ऋण दिये गये ;

(ग) उन्हें ऋण देने की क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(घ) ऋण के लिए कितने लोगों ने आवेदन दिये थे और उन में से कितने को ऋण नहीं दिया गया था और क्यों ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जोत के आधार के अनुसार कृषि ऋणों (प्रत्यक्ष अल्पावधि और सावधिक) के वितरण का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया जा रहा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–1668/88]

(ग) कृषि के वास्ते दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के लिये शर्तें और निर्बन्धन ऋण के

प्रयोजन पर निर्भर होते हैं और अलग-अलग बैंकों में अलग-अलग हैं, लेकिन आम-तौर पर वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	अवधि	ब्याज की दर	सुरक्षा	मार्जिन
1. अल्पावधि ऋण	12 से 15 माह तक	10-1/2 प्रतिशत से 16-1/2 प्रतिशत तक	खड़ी फसल पर प्रभार	शून्य
2. सावधिक ऋण	3 वर्ष (छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं के मामले में 5 वर्ष	8-1/2 प्रतिशत से 16/2 प्रतिशत तक	2000/-रु० तक एक या दो व्यक्तियों की जमानत पर 2000/- रु० से ऊपर सम्पत्ति को दृष्टिबंधक रख कर जमीन को गिरवी रख कर जो भी उपलब्ध हो। जहां पर कोई ठोस जमानत उपलब्ध न हो सके, वहां सामूहिक गारंटी ले ली जाती है।	निवेश की लागत 250 प्रतिशत तक।

छोटे सीमांतिक किसानों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों को दिये गये ऋण के मामले में उपर्युक्त शर्तों और निबन्धनों में निम्नलिखित छूट दी जाती हैं :—

(1) ब्याज की दर कम की जाती है, अर्थात् अल्पावधि और सावधिक ऋणों पर क्रमशः 10-1/2 प्रतिशत और 13-1/2 प्रतिशत के बीच और 8-1/2 प्रतिशत और 13-1/2 प्रतिशत के बीच होती है।

(2) भूमि बंधक रखने की जमानत तभी ली जाती है जब कि भूमि उपलब्ध हो और यदि यह उपलब्ध भूमि जमानत के रूप में अपर्याप्त हो तो अन्य प्रकार की जमानतें जसे व्यक्तिगत गारंटी, समूह गारंटी आदि लेकर ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है।

(3) मार्जिन के लिए कोई दबाव नहीं दिया जाता है। जब कभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की कृषि पुनर्वित और विकास निगम द्वारा प्रदान की गई पुनर्वित सहायता उपलब्ध होती है, तो इस निगम द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तें और निर्बन्धन मापने पड़ते हैं।

(घ) प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या और उन में से कितनों को ऋण नहीं मिला इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी अस्वीकृत किये जाने के ये कारण हैं :—

(1) ऋणकर्त्ता अपेक्षित औपचारिकतायें पूरी नहीं करता (रूचि नहीं लेता और बैंक से सम्पर्क साधने में असफल रहता है (3) अन्य ऋण संस्थाओं की कर्जदारी।

Ratio of highest and lowest paid employees of Central Government

1503. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of highest and lowest paid employees of the Central Government;

(b) whether Government propose to narrow down the ratio to its minimum gap; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The ratio of highest and lowest pay of employees of the Central Government as on 31-12-1977 is as under:—

11.6 : 1 (pre-tax)

9.3 : 1 (post-tax)

(b) and (c). By a Resolution dated 13-10-1977, Government has already set up a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices to consider, among other matters, the relevant criteria for determining the differentials between minimum wage and maximum wage, and whether the ratio between the minimum-maximum wages should be uniform or could be different in various sectors.

Complaints regarding misuse of foreign exchange by Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad

1504. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints regarding misuse of foreign exchange by the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, U.P. and defrauding the Government of huge amounts;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been completed;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) what steps are being taken against all those found to be involved in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Two complaints have been received by the Government against Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, U.P., one in July, 1976 and the other in November, 1977 alleging inter alia various malpractices under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(b) to (d). In case of the complaint received in July 1976, the Director of Enforcement had issued a show cause notice to Shri Sita Ram Jaipuria, Chairman of Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, U.P. for violation of the provisions of section 14 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. As a result of the adjudication of the above case, a penalty of Rs. 3,000/- has been imposed on him. The foreign exchange worth £ 830/- which was in the shape of Travellor's chequese was released with the directions that the same may be surrendered to an authorised dealer within 7 days. The foreign exchange has since been surrendered to an authorised dealer and a certificate produced to this effect.

As regards the second complaint received in November, 1977 the same is being investigated by the Directorate of Enforcement.

सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) के लिये पर्यटक विश्राम गृह

1505. **श्री मीठालाल पटेल** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर स्थान पर पर्यटक विश्राम गृह का भी निर्माण करने की मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस विश्राम गृह का निर्माण कार्य कब

तक पूरा किया जाना है और उस पर कितना व्यय आने का अनुमान है तथा वहां उपलब्ध होने वाली आवास समस्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य में कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर भी इसी प्रकार के नए विश्राम गृहों के निर्माण के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की गई है और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जैसलमेर नया डीग में पर्यटक बंगलों के विस्तार के लिए मंजूरी जारी कर दी गयी है ।

Assistance for Press Publicity for the Engineering Trade Fair, New Delhi

1507. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Indian Industries had sought the assistance of Government for its press publicity for the Engineering Trade Fair in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of Information Officers and other officers of Government loaned to the Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two officers helped the Association in providing press coverage to the Fair. They did this job in addition to their normal assignments. There was, therefore, no question of loaning them exclusively to the Association.

Consultancy, turn key and other projects undertaken abroad by Public sector undertakings

1508. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consultancy, turn key and other projects undertaken abroad by our public sector undertakings;

(b) the quantum of benefits accruing to our country as a result thereof;

(c) the perspective plans for participation in similar projects during the next few years; and

(d) the precautions taken to ensure that our own development plans do not suffer in any way?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1689/178].

Misuse of licence by M/s Asian Cables

1509. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that although Asian Cables of which Goenkas of Duncan Brothers are owners and Controllers imported Polythelene obtained import licence for importing Polythelene for manufacturing polythelene pipe in the Asian Cable Factories in Bombay.

(b) is it also a fact that the same factory is equipped to manufacture cables but not Polythelene pipes;

(c) is it a fact that they sold the precious imported scarce raw material in the black market and made enormous amount of unaccounted money;

(d) is it also a fact that the same company has now been given import licence valued at Rs. 3-1|2 crores; and

(e) if so, what guarantee is there that they won't misuse the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) M/s. Asian Cables, Bombay had obtained in 1967 a licence for importing low density polyethelene moulding power for manufacturing cables with polyethylene insulation in their factory in Bombay.

(b) The firm is basically equipped to manufacture cables and it is not borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of polyethylene pipes.

(c) Investigation carried out by the Central Bureau of Investigation disclosed that the company illegally misutilised the imported moulding polyethylene powder.

(d) Two licences of the value of Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 68 lakhs respectively were issued in December, 1976, for the import of equipment for manufacture of cross linked power cables. In addition to these 6 licences and one Release Order worth Rs. 1,75,50,631/- were issued for the import of raw materials and spares for the manufacture of cables and wires by the company, during 1975, 1976 and 1977.

(e) These licences were issued as per the import policy in force from time to time. Every licence holder is expected to utilise the licences granted to him for the purposes and subject to the conditions governing their issue.

Purchase of Gur and Shakkar by Government agencies

1511. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started the purchase of *gur* and *shakkar* in the open market to stabilise the prices of these commodities;

(b) the names of the places where centres have been opened for the purchase of these commodities;

(c) whether any complaint has been received by Government that the agencies purchasing *gur* and *shakkar* are in collusion with the wholesale traders and are of not much use to the farmers; and

(d) the quantity of *gur* and *shakkar* purchased till the end of January, 1978, together with the price thereof and the manner in which Government propose to dispose of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. In order to ensure that the prices of gur do not fall below a remunerative level, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) has been asked to go in for procurement of gur in important mandis and to sell in markets where prices were ruling high in the country.

(b) A statement containing the information is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The NAFED has made a total purchases of the order of 13,000 quintals up to 31st January 1978. These stocks were purchased at the rates ranging from Rs. 105/- to Rs. 112/- per quintal loose. About 50 per cent of the above stocks purchased were already moved to the consuming areas in Gujarat, Maharashtra Orissa etc., for disposal.

Statement

Name of places where centres have been opened for purchase of gur:

District Meerut (U.P.)

Meerut

Mawana

Sardhana

Baraut

District Ghaziabad (U.P.)

Hapur
Muradnagar

District Bulandshahr (U.P.)

Bulandshahr
Gulaothi
Jahangirabad
Siana

District Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

Muzaffarnagar
Shamli
Khatauli

District Saharanpur (U.P.)

Saharanpur
Gangoh
Mangalore

District Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

Kolahpur

Excise duty on Fertilizers

1512. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce excise duty on fertilizers;

(b) if so, when it will be reduced; and

(c) how much will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Single super phosphate and triple super phosphate fertilisers are already exempt from duty in excess of 7½ per cent *ad valorem*; fertilisers made without the aid of power, and mixed fertilisers made with the aid of power, out of duty paid fertilisers, are also exempt from the whole of the duty; fertilisers used for certain specified industrial purposes as well as fertilisers known as agricultural fritted trace elements or micronutrients or soil stabilisers have also been exempted from full excise duty. There are no fresh proposals in hand to reduce duty.

Resignation of members of Bhoothalingam Committee on Wages, Incomes and Prices

1513. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of members of the Committee on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) have resigned from the Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government have abandoned the work of the Committee; and

(c) if not, what arrangements have been made to reconstitute the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

चीनी मिलों तथा खण्डसारी एककों को उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट

1514. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक चालू मौसम के दौरान चीनी मिलों को उत्पादन-शुल्क में दी गई साढ़े सतरह प्रतिशत की छूट देने से भारत सरकार की राजस्व की कितनी वास्तविक हानि हुई ; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान खण्डसारी एककों को उत्पादनशुल्क में छूट न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) महोदय, खुली बिक्री की चीनी पर 17-1/2% छूट देने के कारण 28-2-78 तक लगभग 21·7 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व की हानि हुई है।

(ख) वैक्यूम पैन चीनी की छूट मंजूर करने के समय से सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रखें हुए हैं। उसके परिणामत: 4-2-78 से खंडसारी चीनी पर शुल्क की दर मूल्यानुसार 15% से घटा कर मूल्यानुसार 7-1/2 % कर दी गयी है। निश्चित लेवी योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले कारखानों के लिए निश्चित शुल्क की साप्ताहिक दरों में 8-2-78 को शुरू होने वाले सप्ताह से उपयुक्त कटौती भी की गयी है।

Wage revision of Bank Employees

1515. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees are agitating for the wage revision;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring about a negotiated settlement of the issue through tripartite negotiating machinery; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this direction and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has initiated conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act on the demand put forth by the bank employees for a wage revision. The conciliation proceedings have not yet been concluded.

Steps to meet growing agitation of Workers for increase in wages and bonus

1516. SHRI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Bhoothalingam Committee has been completed;

(b) whether Government propose to issue an interim report; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to meet the growing agitation of workers for increase in wages and bonus?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An interim report has not been called for.

(c) Government have made it clear that the appointment of the Bhoothalingam Committee does not mean that it wants to have a wage freeze and there could be no negotiation on the matter with labour. On the contrary, the Government would like to formulate a policy which will be beneficial to all. Government recognise the need to discuss with Central Trade Union organisations before finalising any policy.

Percentage of Palm Oil in Vanaspati

1517. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Indian Vanaspati Producers' Association and Oil Technologists' Association of India have recommended to increase the present percentage of Palm Oil in Vanaspati from 20 per cent to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether it has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and found that this increase will not cause health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Vanaspati Producers' Association had made such a request.

(b) This proposal was not further processed since it was found by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats that normally it would not be possible to increase the usage of Palm Oil in Vanaspati manufacture beyond 20 per cent without increasing the melting point of the end product above 370C the maximum permissible limit.

जिला टीकमगढ़ में गोरछा के लिए पर्यटन विकास योजनाएं

1518. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार टीकमगढ़ जिले में तीर्थ यात्रा तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान ओरछा के लिए पर्यटन विकास योजनाओं के निष्पादन का कार्य हाथ में लेने का है ; और

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा ओरछा में कौन-कौन सी पर्यटन विकास योजनाओं का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र ओरछा में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

रपसीड तेल का आयात

1519. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : डा० रामजी सिंह :**

क्या **वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** तथा **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : गत वर्ष विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में रेपसीड तेल का आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : तेल वर्ष 1976-77 (नवम्बर, 1976–अक्टूबर 1977) के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम ने, 1,25,600 मीटरी टन रेपसीड तेल का आयात किया।

Liberalisation of Imports of Machinery and Equipment for Plantations Industry

1520. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPETION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)

(a) whether the imports of machinery and equipment for the plantations industry have been liberalised; and

(b) if so, the details of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government has not received any specific proposals for the liberalisation of machinery and equipment imports for plantations industry as such.

(b) Does not arise.

मार्च, 1977 से 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान हुई विमान दुर्घटनाएं

1521. **श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी:**
श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 10 महीनों के दौरान कुछ विमान दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, 1977 से अब तक उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) इन विमान दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) प्रत्येक दुर्घटना में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए ;

(ङ) घायलों को तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों को कितनी राशि मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई ;

(च) प्रत्येक दुर्घटना में सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(छ) इस प्रकार विमानों को हुई हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-69078**] ।

(च) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(छ) मार्च, 1977 से 24 फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि में हुई 18 अधिसूचनीय विमान दुर्घटनाओं में से केवल दो में विमान पूर्णतया ध्वंस्त हुए । डकोटा विमान के स्थान पर कुल 3.50 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक दूसरा "सैकण्ड हैंड" डी सी-3 (डकोटा) विमान ले लिया गया । एअर इण्डिया ने नष्ट विमान के स्थान पर एक नए बोइंग-747 विमान की खरीद करने का निर्णय किया है । जिसकी डिलीवरी अक्तूबर, 1979 में होनी है । इस विमान की खरीद के लिए बोइंग कम्पनी को एक आशय-पत्र पहले ही भेजा जा चुका है ।

Persons detained under COFEPOSA for Smuggling Activities after Revocation of Emergency

1522. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons detained under COFEPOSA provisions for indulging in smuggling activities after the revocation of emergency; and

(b) the particulars about those so arrested and whether they include some such persons who had earlier pledged not to indulge in smuggling activities but guard our borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) After the revocation of Emergency and upto 18th February 1978, Central Government and the various State Governments have issued 161 orders of detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Out of these orders 138 persons were detained under the said Act during this period. In addition, 38 persons were also detained in pursuance of detention orders issued under the said Act prior to the revocation of Emergency on 21st March 1977. Thus, in all, 176 persons were detained after the re-

vocation of Emergency and upto 18th February 1978 under the said Act.

(b) The 176 persons mentioned above were detained in pursuance of detention orders issued by the Central Government and the various State Governments as indicated below:—

1. Central Government .	9
2. Delhi . .	6
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	1
4. Gujarat . . .	44
5. Karnataka	19
6. Maharashtra	43
7. Manipur .	2
8. Punjab	12
9. Tamil Nadu	14
10. Uttar Pradesh .	10
11. West Bengal	16
	176

None of the persons detained under the said Act after revocation of Emergency had taken the pledge before Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan on 30th April, 1977 for not indulging in smuggling and for dissuading and preventing orders from continuing smuggling.

व्यक्तियों का अधिक्रमण करके राज्य व्यापार निगम में पदोन्नतियां

1523. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम में व्यक्तियों के अधिक्रमण करके अनियमित रूप में 84 पदोन्नतियां की गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार न्याय देने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). आपात स्थिति के दौरान पदोन्नतियां राज्य व्यापार निगम के सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार की गई थीं । तथापि, यदि सरकार के ध्यान में विशिष्ट दृष्टान्त लाए जाएं, तो सरकार उनकी जांच करने को तैयार होगी ।

Decision on Abolition of Sales Tax

1524. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decision so far taken in respect of abolition of sales tax as promised in the election manifesto of Janata Party;

(b) whether Government are aware of the widespread resentment in the business community and the consumers over the sales tax issue; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Large number of representations have been received suggesting abolition of sales tax and its replacement by excise duty. Under the Constitution, sales tax is a State subject of taxation. A preliminary round of discussion on the question of abolition of sales tax and its replacement by Central excise duties has been held with the State Governments. The State Governments are reluctant to accept the proposal. It is proposed to pursue the matter with the States. However, in view of the Constitutional position, it will not be possible to replace sales tax by excise duty without carrying the States with us.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों आदि द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये नोटों का मूल्य

1525. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और व्यक्तियों, साझेदारी फर्मों, कम्पनियों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा, पृथक पृथक कितने मूल्य के नोट प्रस्तुत किये गये ; और

(ख) कितने मूल्य के तथा कितने नोटों के दावे अस्वीकार कर दिये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) समर्पण कर्त्ताओं को विभिन्न वर्गों के अनुसार विभाजित करके अलग सूचियां बनाने में बहुत अधिक समय और परिश्रम लगेगा ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

100 रुपये के नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण

1526. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कालेधन को बाहर लाने के लिए 100 रुपये के नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने कालेधन के बाहर आने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इनका विमुद्रीकरण करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) 100 रुपये के नोट के विमुद्रीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) कठिनाइयों का सवाल, यदि कुछ होंगी, तभी पैदा होगा जब कोई प्रस्ताव सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन होगा ।

Retirement Benefits to Central Government employees

1527. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken steps to simplify and streamline the rules and procedures to expedite sanctioning and payment of the retirement benefits to the Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

With a view to eliminating delays in the payment of superannuation pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity, a revised procedure was prescribed in February, 1976. The salient features of the revised procedure are as follows:—

(1) Pension will be calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months instead of 36 months.

(2) The payment of superannuation pensions will commence in all cases of the first of the month in which they are due. In order to ensure this, a strict time-table for the work at various stages has been laid down for the Head of Offices and those responsible for issuing pension payment orders and firm cut-off dates have been prescribed for each stage.

(3) In the absence of specific indication to the contrary interruption

in service between two spells of service rendered under the Central Government will be treated as condoned and pre-interruption service counted for pension. Similarly, periods of extraordinary leave which are not covered by specific entries making them non-qualifying will also count for pension.

(4) The requirement of an administrative sanction to pension is dispensed with.

(5) If for any reasons, it is not possible to issue the Pension Payment Order before one month of the date of retirement of the Government servant, provisional pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity will be sanctioned and disbursed by the Head of Office. The provisional pension will become final after a period of six months.

(6) In the matter of determining the dues outstanding from the Government Servant (other than those pertaining to Government accommodation), the probe of past records will be confined to a period of two years before retirement, at the stage of preparation of pension papers.

As regards dues pertaining to occupation of Government accommodation, the Directorate of Estates is required to issue no Demand Certificate eight months before the date of retirement of a Government Servant. The licence fee for the next eight months including the permissible period for which accommodation can be retained after retirement will be recovered by the Head of Office. Licence fee for retaining the Government accommodation beyond the permissible period will be recovered direct by the Directorate of Estates from the allottee, and payment of gratuity will not be withheld on this account.

The revised procedure prescribed in February, 1976 is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange for Import of Capital Goods

1528. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much of Rs. 800 crores of foreign exchange the Finance Ministry had provided for being drawn for budgeting support this year, has been utilised;

(b) what is the nature and details of imports; and

(c) how much was ultised for the import of Capital goods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The anticipation regarding the draw down of foreign exchange reserves, and the consequent provision of Rs. 800 crores as budgetary support on this account during 1977-78, did not materialise.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Scheduled Air India and Indian Airlines Flights Cancelled due to Bomb Scare

1529. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many scheduled Indian Airlines or Air India flights were delayed or cancelled in different airports of India and abroad due to scare of bombs having placed or such other sabotage threats from Anand Margis, during the last six months;

(b) whether the security arrangements have been tightened at all international airports following recent incidents of sabotage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Dur-

ing the last six months (from August 12th February, 1978) the following threats from the followers of Anand Margis/Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation were received by Air India:—

Date	Source of information	
20-10-1977	Teleprinter message (TPM) No. 3633 from Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Bombay	
4-11-1977	TPM from Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau	
23-12-1977	TPM 4385	Do
30-12-1977	TPM 4516	Do
6-1-1978	Telex dated 5-1-78 from Manager Paris regarding threat of sab otage of Flt. AI-215 of 8-1-78.	
10-1-1978	Letter dated 5-1-78 from Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Delhi.	
11-1-1978	Letter dated 9-1-78 from Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding threat of sabotage on 1st of every month.	
19-1-1978	Letter dated 19-1-1978 from Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding threat of sabotage on 26-1-78.	
27-1-1978	Anonymous letter received on 24-1-78 regarding threat of sabotage on 9-2-78.	
6-2-1978	Anonymous letter received on 18-1-78 regarding threat of sab otage on an Air India Jumbo aircraft on 15-2-78.	
11-2-1978	Anand Margis threat of Bomb on board.	Flight AI-119/120 of 11-2-78 were delayed for 2 hours and 25 minutes.

No Air India flight has been cancelled on account of the above threats. Only two flights AI-119/120 of 11th February 1978 were delayed. It is also difficult to indicate as to the number of flights which were also delayed solely on this account, as the threats were not in respect of any particular flight.

During this period the following 20 Air India flights were delayed on receipts of anonymous/psendonymous threats of bombs/sabotage from other than Anand Margis.

Date and Flight No.	Station
3-8-1977 AI—104	London
27-8-1977 AI—415	Sydney
28-9-1977 AI—805	Bombay

1	2	
5-10-1977	AI—105	Delhi.
29-10-1977	AI—135 AI—115 AI—155	Bombay
14-11-1977	AI—116	London
24-11-1977	AI—108	New York
29-11-1977	AI—803	Bombay
7-12-1977	AI—302	Bombay
8-12-1977	AI—309	Tokyo
5-1-1978	AI—117	Kuwait
10-1-1978	AI—102	Rome
10-1-1978	AI—103	London

Date of Flight No.		Station
10-1-1978	AI—143	Rome
20-1-1978	AI—109	London
27-1-1978	AI—817	Bombay
2-2-1978	AI—302	Bombay
9-2-1978	AI—106	London

During the period from 1st July, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 the following five Indian Airlines flights were delayed due to bomb scares. It is not known whether the threates emnated from Anand Margis:

Date and Flight No.		Sector.
28-7-1977	IC—460	Jabalpur/ Bhopal
2-10-1977	IC—183	Bombay/ Delhi
5-11-1977	IC—265	Calcutta/ Hydcrabad:
14-11-1977	IC—523	Goa/ Bombay
19-12-1977	IC—184	Delhi/ Bombay

(b) and (c). While it would not be in public interest to disclose specific steps taken and other details, existing measures to guard against hijacking/ sabotage, such as control of access points to operational areas, frisking of persons, searching of hand baggage, care regarding stamping of boarding cards as well as adequate guarding of perimeters have been tightened up.

Rise in the Prices of Consumer Goods

1530. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what measures have been taken to halt the rising prices of consumer goods during the past ten months and what has been their impact?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): During the last ten months, Government has taken a large number of measures to contain the rising trend in the prices of consumer goods and to improve their availability. Among the measures taken the important ones are:

(i) A restrictive monetary and credit policy;

(ii) removal of restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat and rice;

,iii) increase in the off-take of cereals from the Central Pool.

(iv) larger releases of levy and non-levy sugar;

(v) reduction in excise duty on levy and free sale sugar;

(vi) imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 a Kg. from April 9, 1977 and simultaneous withdrawal of the rebate on export of tea;

(vii) Declaration of tea as an essential commodity under the Eessential Commodities Act;

(viii) sale of a large quantity of loose tea through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (MFED) and National Consumers' Cooperative Federation (NCCF) at a retail price of Rs. 16.50 a Kg. at a large numebr of Centres;

(ix) increased supply of kerosene;

(x) continuation of ban on exports of pulses, HPS groundnuts, edible oils;

(xi) imposition of ban on exports of fresh vegetables including potatoes, cuminseed and turmeric and regulated exports of onions.

(xii) Arranging for import of about one million tonnes of cement;

(xiii) import of large quantities of edible oils and raw cotton;

(xiv) sale of imported rejlned rapeseed oil at a retail price of Rs. 7.50 a Kg., through the public distribution system throughout the country;

(xv) supply of imported oils to the vanaspati industry ranging between 75 per cent to 90 per cent of their requirements of oils;

(xvi) imposition of stock limits on traders in respect of pulses, oilseeds and edible oils.

(xvii) Increase in the support of price of wheat, paddy, gram, groundnut, sunflowerseed and raw cotton.

As a result of these measures the price situation has generally remained fairly easy in respect of several essential commodities since August, 1977. Whilst in the week ending March 26, 1977 the rate of inflation, on point to point comparison over the year, was 12 per cent, in the week ending February 11, 1978 there was a minus rate of inflation of 1.2 per cent. The wholesale price indices of several essential commodities like rice, jowar, onions, tea, coffee, groundnut oil, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, vanaspati, sugar khandsari and gur are significantly lower than that of last year.

Development of Ooty as Tourist Attraction

1531. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding development of Ooty the queen of hill stations as a magnet of tourist attraction;

(b) the number of Janata Hotels proposed to be constructed and the time-frame therefor, indicating *inter alia* the investment proposed; and

(c) the position regarding operation of feeder air services to enable tourists to reach Ooty quickly without the frustrating delay of rail travel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Central Department of Tourism subsidised the opening of a Tourist Bureau and construction of a Tourist Bungalow in Ooty, Tamil Nadu, in the earlier Plans. The provision of additional facilities at Ooty will depend upon the resources made available for the Tourism Plan (1978—83) in the Central and the State Sectors.

(b) A provision of Rs. 10.72 crores has been made in the draft Tourism Plan for the construction of Janata hotels in the 4 metropolitan cities (Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta) and at other selected tourist centres in the Central Sector during the 1978—83 five year period.

(c) A proposal for the operation of feeder air services to connect important places of tourist and other interests not connected by the existing air services of Indian Airlines is under consideration.

राजकोट जिला सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड द्वारा ज्ञापन

1532. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में राजकोट जिले में गोंडाल में नवम्बर, 1977 को हुए राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड के हीरक जयन्ती और सहकारी सम्मेलन में उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था और यदि हां तो उसमें की गई मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) गोंडल में 9—11—77 को

राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, राजकोट के अध्यक्ष द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित 4 प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) राजकोट जिलों में सहकारी समितियों का अच्छा जाल फैला हुआ है, इसलिए इस जिलों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ;

(2) जहां सहकारी चीनी उद्यम को वित्तीय सहायता की आवश्यकता हो जैसे कि धोराजी स्थित श्री सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल खाड उद्योग सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड की आवश्यकताओं के मामले में है तो चीनी के स्टाक पर ऋण देने की अनुमति सहकारी बैंक को दी जानी चाहिए ।

(3) एपेक्स बैंकों पर लगाया गया ब्याज-कर माफ किया जाना चाहिए;

(4) कृषि फसलों के विपणन और प्रोसेसिंग के लिए सहकारी समितियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से न उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ख) अध्यक्ष को उत्तर भेज दिया गया है, जिसमें यह बता दिया गया है कि :

(1) राजकोट जिलें में ऋण का बड़ा अन्तराल है, इसलिए इस जिलेकी ऋण आवश्यकताओं कों पूरा करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों दोनों द्वारा अपने कारोबार को समन्वित ढंग से फैलाने की गुंजाइश है ;

(2) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस बात के लिए सहमत है कि यदि श्री सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल खांड उद्योग सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड, धोराजी के पुनर्वास की पूरी योजना रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की जाये तो वह इस चीनी उद्योग को ऋण प्रदान करने के मामले पर विचार करेगा ।

(3) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस बात के लिए भी सहमत है कि यदि मूंगफली के स्टाक पर मार्जिन कम करने का प्रस्ताव रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत किया जाये तो वह उस पर विचार करेगा ।

सरकार ने पृथक् रूप से भी भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को लिख दिया है जिसमें उसकी सलाह दी गई है कि अध्यक्ष के साथ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इन समस्याओं पर चर्चा करने के लिए अपना एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी राजकोट भेज दे ताकि इस विषय में शीघ्र निर्णय किया जा सके ।

28–2–78 को प्रस्तुत किये गये वर्ष 1978–79 के बजट प्रस्तावों में ब्याज कर समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Increase in Export of Castor Oil

1533. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has not been able to bring about a quantitative increase in the export of castor oil though the production has risen substantially;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to acute shortage of raw material several small scale units have rolled down their shutters because CAPCO, a subsidiary of State Trading Corporation failed to rise to the occasion, since the raw materials continue to find way in the blackmarket; and

(c) if so, what corrective steps are proposed to be taken in order to improve the canalisation policy of imports/exports?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. As exports were banned from February to May, 77, the target for export of caster oil fixed for 1977-78 was 30,000 tonnes and this is expected to be achieved.

(b) State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited has ordinarily serviced the registered requirements of actual users. There had, however, been occasion of temporary shortages caused by strikes and work stoppages in the units of indigenous producers of LDP as well as shortages in the international markets.

(c) State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited has planned for buffer stocking the anticipated requirements of two to three months so that supplies could be made ex-stock.

Complaints Regarding Delays in Income-tax Offices for Finalisation of Assessments

1534. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about delays in Income-tax offices for finalisation of the assessments;

(b) if so, the nature of the various complaints received and the remedial steps taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a pernicious practice, especially in the offices at Delhi, for expediting assessments only at a price; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to see that the officers function fairly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding delay in finalisation of Income-tax assessments are being received in some cases from time to time. Generally, such complaint relate to cases where the assessments are likely to result in refunds. In order to speed up the completion of assessments, in respect of refund cases, pure refund circles have been created in Metropolitan cities. Besides, a scheme of summary assessment has been introduced under which cases with the returned income upto Rs. 75,000 in the case of Registered firms and Rs. 50,000 in the case of other non-company assessees are required to be completed without calling the assessees in the Income-tax Offices. Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, assessments are required to be completed within a period of two years from the end of the assessment year. Besides, targets are fixed for the disposal of assessment under the Action Plan. Targets for disposal have been fixed for various types of assessments. In addition, it has been stipulated that the assessments carried forward to 1st April, 1978 should be less than the assessments brought forward on 1st April, 1977 by atleast 10 per cent. The Action Plan is prepared having regard to the norms fixed for the disposal of assessments and the number of assessing officers available. The performance of each Charge is reviewed periodically by the Member of the Board as well as by the Chairman. As a result of this, the disposal of the assessments are maximised. It may be mentioned that as a result of such action during the current year upto 31st January 1978, 1,28,555 more assessments have been disposed of than in the corresponding period of last financial year.

(c) The Government is not aware of such practice being prevalent.

(d) Does not apply.

उत्पादकों से खरीदी जाने वाली अफीम को तोलने की प्रणाली

1535. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादकों से खरीदी जाने वाली अफीम को तोलने की प्रणाली के फलस्वरूप बहुत असन्तोष पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ख) इसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख) : अफीम की खेती वाले क्षेत्रों में तौल केन्द्रों पर अफीम की तोल का वर्तमान तरीका एक अर्से से चला आ रहा है और सरकार को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली हैं जिनमें इस तरह का संकेत हो कि इस तरीके से पोस्त केकास्तकारों की कोई असंतोष हो रहा है । तौल के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाये जाने वाले तराजू और बाटों की, उनके सही होने के बारे में तोल से पहले ही पूर्व जांच की जाती है और जांच करने पर जो सही नहीं पाये जाते हैं, उन्हें इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जाता है । पोस्त काश्तकारों द्वारा दी गई अफीम का तौल अलग अलग काश्तकार और उस गांव के लम्बरदार की मौजूदगी में किया जाता है ।

Export of Inferior Quality Garments and Cotton Cloth to Italy

1536. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some exporters of garments and cotton cloth had exported to Italy ready-made garments and cotton cloth which on opening were found to contain rags;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Italian importers have protested through their Government to the Government of India and have refused to take delivery;

(c) the total amount of cloth and garments involved and the value thereof; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. No such complaints have yet been brought to Government's notice.

(b) to (d). Do not airse.

Removal of Employees of Government of India Mint, Alipore, Calcutta

1537. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the removal of 21 employees of India Government Mint, Alipore, Calcutta, during the emergency; and

(b) whether he is aware of the death of a Harijan employee, Ram Rajwar, at duty because of negligence of the authorities who failed to provide him adequate medical aid in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Ram Rajwar, an industrial workman suffered a suspected stroke on 8th September 1977, while he was about to leave the Mint after the day's work. Medical assistance was rendered in the Mint dispensary and thereafter he was rushed to the hos-

pital, where he died on 9th September 1977. His death is not due to negligence on the part of the Mint authorities.

Amount advanced to marginal/small farmers

1538. SHRI SARAT KUMAR KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount advanced to marginal/small borrowers with holding upto 5 acres by the nationalised banks during the last two years; and

(b) what is the total amount advanced to farmers with holdings beyond 5 acres during the same period, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The relevant statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 1691/78].

Indo-Nepal Treaty on checking smuggling

1539. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed a treaty on checking smuggling;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) to what extent it has decreased the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

चीनी पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क पर दी गई छूट

1540. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खांड पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क में कोई छूट हाल ही में दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सल्फर चीनी पर कितना उत्पादन शुल्क घटाया गया है और बिना सल्फर चीनी पर कर में कतनी छूट दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 4 फरवरी, 1978 से, सारी खंडसारी चीनी पर शुल्क की दर मूल्यानुसार 15 प्रतिशत से घटा कर मूल्यानुसार 7-1/2 प्रतिशत की गई है । यह दर उन कारखानों पर लागू होती है जो निश्चित लेवी योजना का लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं । खंडसारी चीनी पर निश्चित शुल्क की साप्ताहिक दरें भी 8-2-78 को शुरू होने वाले सप्ताह से कम कर दी गई हैं । सल्फीटेशन की मदद से अथवा मदद के बिना काम करने वाले खंडसारी निर्माताओं द्वारा देय दरें जैसी वे 8-2-78 से पूर्व और उस तारीख से लागू थी, नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

सल्फीटेशन संयंत्र (सल्फर चीनी) की मदद से कार्य करने वाले कारखानों के लिए निश्चित लेवी की साप्ताहिक दरें ।

अपकेन्द्र का आकार

ऊंचाई		व्यास		8-2-78 से पूर्व		8-2-78 से	
से अधिक सें० मी०	से अनधिक सें० मी०	से अधिक सें० मी०	से अनधिक सें० मी०	मूल रु०	अतिरिक्त रु०	मूल रु०	अतिरिक्त रु०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. —	22.9	—	45.7	3770	630	1885	315
2. 22.9	30.5	45.7	61.0	5060	840	2530	420
3. 30.5	45.7	61.0	76.2	7370	1230	3685	615
4. अन्यथा अविनिर्दिष्ट				9770	1630	4885	815

सल्फीटेशन संयत्र की मदद के बिना काम करने वाले कारखानों के लिए निश्चित लेवी की साप्ताहिक दरें ।

1. —	22.9	—	45.7	2020.	340	506	84
2. 22.9	30.5	45.7	61.0	2670	450	669	111
3. 30.5	45.7	61.0	76.2	3980	660	994	166
4. अन्यथा अविनिर्दिष्ट				5210	870	1303	217

Introduction of schemes of incentives for savings

1541. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the major reason for the slow industrial development is the very low rate of savings generation in the economy;

(b) the concrete achievements during the last twelve months for tapping the savings of the community for investment in fruitful enterprises; and

(c) the effect on savings by introduction of schemes of incentives for savings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Economic Survey 1977-78 laid on the table of the House on 23rd February 1978 recognises inadequacy of savings as one of the factors responsible for the slow growth rate of the economy.

(b) The Government seeks to mobilise savings directly through such schemes as the Post Office Savings Bank Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, National Savings Certificates, etc., and indirectly through tax exemptions on Provident Fund and Life Insurance premia as well as on interest accruing from fixed deposits in banks and on dividends from shares of companies or units of the Unit Trust of India. These sche-

mes are enlarged from time to time and new ones introduced as may be considered desirable. Thus, for example, an issue of National Development Bonds with an interest of 13 per cent per annum (simple) was made last year in order to mop up refunds of additional DA deposits.

(c) The proportion of gross domestic savings to gross domestic product is estimated to have risen from 19.7 per cent in 1975-76 to 21.1 per cent in 1976-77. Figures for 1977-78 are not yet available. However, on the basis of Budget Estimates relating to the savings in the public sector, it is expected that rate of savings will go up further.

Agreement with U.S.A. for purchase of edible oils

1542. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States of America signed in January, 1978 an agreement on a long-term low-interest loan to India for the purchase of edible oils; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PTEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details of the Agreement have been given in answer to unstarred question No. 664 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th February, 1978.

Circulation of Notes of high denomination

1543. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of currency notes of denomination of Rs. 500, Rs. 1000, Rs. 10,000 etc., that were in circulation on the date of their devaluation;

(b) latest figures of these currencies deposited with different branches of Reserve Bank of India;

(c) names of the industrialists, companies, businessmen, political elements, various trusts and religious institutions that deposited de-valued currencies and the break-up of their deposits with the Reserve Bank of India branches;

(d) reasons given by them as regard to sources of such high-value currencies kept in their possession;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India accepted their plea in all cases; and

(f) if not, number of cases, and the names of depositors failing to satisfy Reserve Bank of India regarding the source of such currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) At the close of business on 16th day of January, 1978, the number of bank notes in circulation was about 12.80 lakhs of Rs. 1000/- denomination valued at Rs. 128 crores, 36,300 notes of Rs. 5000/- denomination valued at Rs. 18.15 crores and 346 notes of Rs. 10.000 denomination valued at Rs. 34.6 lakhs. This totals up to about Rs. 146.5 crores. The figures are, however, provisional.

(b) The total amount of notes tendered by the public for exchange as per latest information received from the Reserve Bank, is about Rs. 60 crores.

(c) to (e). Too much time and labour will be involved in compiling this information.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Gold

1544. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the analysis of the rise in price of gold for every quarter during the last twelve months;

(b) the reasons for the astronomical rise and the conclusions of Government

regarding the rise as an index of the economic situation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the common people in Indian society are put to great hardships by the exorbitant cost of gold; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to import gold for stabilising price at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). During the last twelve months the domestic price of gold has risen more or less continuously. A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving quarterly movements in prices of gold since December 1976. The rise in the domestic price of gold is attributed to an increase in international prices, higher domestic demand, severe shortfall in supplies following reported decline in arrival of smuggled gold and expectations of further rise in its prices. Government do not consider the rise in price of gold to be of much significance to the welfare of the common people.

(d) Government proposals with regard to gold have been given in the latest budget.

Statement

Quarter ended	Closing price of gold (Rs. per 10 grams)	Variation over previous Quarter's closing price (Rs.)	Percentage variation
December, 1976.	561		
March, 1977	573	+12	+2·1
June, 1977	581	+8	+1·4
September, 1977	632	+51	+8·8
December, 1977	681	+49	+7·8
January, 1978 (month end)	697	+16	+2·3

Decline in investment by Industrialists

1545. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in investment by the industrialists in the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to offer incentives to the industrialists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. According to available information Industrial investment has increased during the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to stimulate investment include stepping up of Central sector outlays, which, in turn, will expand opportunities for investment by the private sector also, liberalisation of import licensing and incentives for savings and investment. Thus, in the Budget for 1977-78, the scope of investment allowance was extended to almost all industries. In this year's Budget, in order to stimulate investment in new companies, it has been proposed that a deduction would be allowed in the computation of taxable income of 50 per cent of the amount invested in equity shares of new industrial companies. Another measure to stimulate productive investment will be the withdrawal of the tax on interest earned by banks. The reduction of the interest rate structure announced by the Reserve Bank should help in this regard.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा बट्टे खाते डाले गये औजारों, विमानों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का मूल्य

1546. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इण्डियन एयरलाईंस द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य के औजार, विमान तथा अन्य वस्तुयें बट्टे-खाते डाली गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Fokker Friendship Flights on Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar-Imphal and Gauhati Routes

1547. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of Fokker Friendship Flights per week cut down on the (i) Calcutta-Agartala route (ii) Calcutta-Agartala-Gauhati route (iii) Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar route (iv) Calcutta - Agartala - Silchar - Imphal route;

(b) which of these routes have lost more than 25 per cent of their normal air services;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to extend Agartala Airfield for use by Boeing 737 planes; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the report that none of the airfields in the North East is fit for night landing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Two daily F-27 flights on Calcutta-Agartala route were replaced by daily Boeing-737 flights with effect from 20th December 1977 providing 43 per cent extra capacity. No cut was made on Calcutta-Agartala-Gauhati and Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar routes. No. F-27 service is operated between the Calcutta-Agartala-silchar-Imphal route.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An estimate of Rs. 258.56 lakhs has been sanctioned for extension and strengthening of the runway at Agartala to make it suitable for regular Boeing-737 operation. The work is expected to commence shortly.

(d) Night landing facilities at aerodromes are provided according to the Projections made by Indian Airlines from time to time. Agartala is provided with medium intensity runway light and abridged visual approach slope indicator system and Indian Airlines are utilizing these facilities whenever night landing is required at Agartala. Medium intensity runway lighting, AVASI and ILS have been provided at Gauhati aerodrome. Surrounding hills are also provided with hazard beacons. This aerodrome is fit for night operations

Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices

1548. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had any prior consultation with the Ministry of Labour before issuing the notification appointing the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices and asking for a report from it within six months ending the 15th March, 1978;

(b) whether he is aware that an all India Convention of the working people of the country held on the 18th September, 1977, offered to negotiate with the Government on the proper wages and income policy and their representatives had obtained an assurance from the Minister of Labour that the Government was ready to negotiate; and

(c) whether he is ready to terminate the study group on Wages, Incomes and Prices in view of the fact that not only that no party recognised by the working population of the country has submitted any memorandum but also that there has been demand from every labour organisation to dissociate with the Group?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the Resolution dated 13th Oct., 1977 setting up the Study Group on Wages ,Incomes and Prices, which *inter alia* also lays down that the Study Group should submit its report to the Government within six months. The decisions contained in the said Resolution were taken at the highest level in the government.

(b) and (c). According to press reports, the Convention called on all central trade unions and national federations of workers to jointly work out a wage policy and press for its acceptance by the Government through dialogue. The Study Group addressed a communication towards the end of November/early December 1977 to a large number of organisations e.g. employees' organisations & trade unions in different industries, Chambers of Commerce etc., inviting their views on the terms of reference of the Study Group by 15th January 1978. Till 16th February 1978, views had been received from one employees' organisation. Two employees' organisations have formally intimated that they are boycotting the Study Group. It is the intention of the Government to have dialogue with Trade Unions before formulating its Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices.

In the circumstances the question of terminating the Study Group on Wages Incomes and Prices does not arise.

Resolution moved by Cardamom Board

1549. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution was moved by the Cardamom Board for the development and better facilities; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Various resolutions for the development and better facilities in cardamom plantation industry were moved at the meetings of the Cardamom Board from time to time. These resolutions included formulation/implementation of various development schemes, research schemes, schemes for labour welfare, promotion of Co-operative marketing and market promotion publicity.

(b) Production and exports of cardamom have increased as is evident from the following figures:—

Year	Production (tonnes)	Exports	
		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1973-74	2780	1813	11·55
1974-75	2900	1626	13·32
1975-76	3000	1941	19·38
1976-77	2400	893	14·03
1977-78 (estimated)	3800	2600	45·00

Production figures are for the crop year August—July; Export figures are for fiscal year.

The return to the grower has also increased.

Suggestions from State Governments regarding Abolition of Sales Tax

1550. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish Sales Tax throughout the country;

(b) whether any suggestion has been sought from the State Governments;

(c) if so, the number and names and States who have favoured this proposal and the number and names of States which have not sent their opinion; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to come?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Under the Constitution, sales tax is a State subject of texation. A preliminary round of discussion on the question of abolition of sales tax and its replacement by Central excise duties has been held with the State Governments. The State Governments are reluctant to accept the proposal. It is proposed to pursue the matter with the States. However, in view of the constitutional position it will not be possible to replace sales tax by excise duty without carrying the States with us.

Recovery of Export Subsidy

1551. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of business firms or individuals from whom the amount of export subsidy was recovered after audit objections during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the circumstances under which these business houses and individuals were wrongly granted the export subsidy without scrutiny; and

(c) whether some Officials of the Import-Export Office have been found responsible for this lapse and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Cash assistance payments are made after scrutiny of the claims. Even then some times overpayments can occur due to error in classification, calcuation or interpretation of rules etc.

(c) None so far.

Proposal to shift from Excise Duties to Value Added Tax

1552. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift from excise duties to a value added tax as recommended by Jha Commission; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the tax procedures will be streamlined and simplified as a result of this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). As already indicated in the Budget speach of the Finance Minister, the Government has been examining the various recommendations of the Jha Committee with the care which they deserve, and the recommendations which involve a major restructuring of the indirect tax system, such as, the switch-over from excise duties to a value added tax, would require further study. It is, therefore, too early to indicate Government's acceptance or otherwise of this recommendation and the procedural implications relating thereto.

Janata Hotels at Tourist Centres

1553. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANRANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the plans for the construction of Janata hotels at various tourist centres;

(b) the outlay proposed and the time frame for completion; and

(c) the programmes for construction of such Hotels in Mahabalipuram and Conjeevaram in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The scheme for the construction of Janata hotels envisages the provision of moderately priced, clean and comfortable accommodation for budget tourists, both domestic and international.

For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10.72 crores has been made in the draft Tourism Plan for the construction of Janata hotels in the 4 metropolitan cities (Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta) and at other selected tourist centres in the Central sector during the 1978—83 Five Year period.

The size, type and location of Janata hotels at selected centres other than the 4 metropolitan cities will be determined after undertaking a survey.

टेलको, बम्बई पर बकाया केंद्रीय बिक्री-कर

1554. **श्री एम० ए० हनन अलहाज;** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलको, बम्बई पर केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर की कितनी राशि किस तारीख से बकाया है; और

(ख) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि टाटा इलैक्ट्रिक एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी, बम्बई के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर खाते कोई रकम वसूली के लिए बकाया नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Reservation for S.C./S.T. in Air India

1555. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is maintaining rosters providing reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while filling up Permanent and Temporary vacancies;

(b) if so, the number of appointments made during the years 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977 category-wise at all stations in India and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(c) the number of temporary appointments made category-wise and station-wise indicating the number of appointments exceeding fortyfive days during 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 and the number of temporary staff subsequently appointed against permanent vacancies; and

(d) whether the grouping of posts in the rosters is done in accordance with Government instruction in this regard and whether the approval of the competent authority was obtained before grouping the posts as required under rules, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Janata Hotel/Tourist Huts on Rishikesh-Badrinath Route

1556. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prior to the construction of Rishikesh and Badrinath route there were Chattis (shelter-houses) located at a distance of 3-4 miles and that there is no shelter on this route at present; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal for construction of Janata Hotel, Tourist Huts or the like on this route?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. However, some accommodation is available at selected places on the Badrinath route.

(b) Initially it is proposed to construct Janata hotels at the 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and at selected centres to be determined after undertaking a survey. State Governments and private entrepreneurs will also be encouraged to construct Janata hotels and other types of accommodation at important tourist and pilgrim centres including the Badrinath route.

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में उप-निदेशक के पद का बनाया जाना

1557. **श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके [मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में उप-निदेशक के पद का सर्जन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पद को तब से भरा नहीं गया है ; और

(ग) उस पद को कब तक भरा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभी नहीं ।

(ग) लगभग 2–3 महीने में ।

Rise in the Prices of Foodgrains, Edible Oil and Pulses

1558. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains, edible oil and pulses are showing upward trend during the current month, as compared to the last year prices in the corresponding month; and

(b) the comparative prices in February, 1977 and February, 1978 of the above goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) According to the latest wholesale price Index, the prices of cereals and edible oils were on the whole lower in the week ending February 11, 1978 over the same week a year ago. The wholesale prices of pulses, however, were higher over the year.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Wholesale Price Index Numbers for Cereals, Pulses & Edible oils—

(Base : 1970-71=100)

	Week Ending		%Variation
	12-2-77	11-2-78	
I. *CEREALS*	159·8	158·4	—0·9
(i) Rice	156·9	150·3	—4·2
(ii) Wheat	162·9	164·5	+1·0
(iii) Jowar	156·9	148·3	—5·5
(iv) Bajra	163·7	171·2	+4·6
(v) Maize	175·2	180·2	+2·9
(vi) Ragi	174·5	162·5	—6·9
II. *PULSES*	173·8	236·8	+36·2
(i) Gram	149·3	220·6	+47·8
(ii) Arhar	188·0	252·8	+34·5
(iii) Moong	186·0	247·0	+32·8
(iv) Masoor	236·0	311·0	+31·8
(v) Urad	198·7	207·6	+4·5
III. *EDIBLE OILS*	178·2	163·3	—8·4
(i) Groundnut oil	168·2	147·9	—12·1
(ii) Mustard lil	201·0	199·8	—0·6
(iii) Coconut oil	180·2	164·0	—9·0
(iv) Gingelly oil	186·6	162·3	—13·0
(v) Cottonseed oil	168·6	126·2	—25·1
(vi) Vanaspati	175·4	147·9	—8·8

आयकर विभाग द्वारा मामलों पर पुनः विचार

1559. **श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग ने व्यक्तियों तथा ग्रुपों के कुछ ऐसे मामले पुनः विचारार्थ ले लिए हैं जिन पर आपात काल के दौरान पहले ही निर्णय किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). पूरे देश में प्रतिवर्ष बहुत सारे मामलों में जहां कहीं न्यायसंगत होता है कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही फिर से की जा रही है। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशिष्ट मामले/मामलों के समूह के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं, तो उक्त सूचना एकत्रित करके प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

Criteria for Grant of Cash Assistance

1560. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanism of the system of cash assistance as an incentive for export has ever been examined and analysed by Government;

(b) what are the criteria laid down which must be satisfied before a commodity is considered fit for grant of cash assistance; and

(c) whether any complaints against exporters having received cash assistance which was not due to them have been received during the last four years; if so, the details of action taken in pursuance of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present grant of cash assistance on export products is examined on the basis of the following criteria.

(a) export potential and domestic availability as well as supply elasticity of the product;

(b) import content and domestic value added;

(c) approximate implicit subsidy, if available, under the import replenishment scheme;

(d) compensation for irrecoverable taxes and levies;

(e) difference between the domestic cost and international price of indigenous inputs and raw materials; and

(f) cost of entry into new market.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourist Spots in Garhwal Region and Rope-way from Joshimath to Auli

1561. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are some of the most beautiful spots located in the Garhwal region for development as Tourist Centres;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for developing these places as beauty spots; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that if a rope-way is constructed from Joshimath to Auli it would be one of the most beautiful spots in the World for winter sports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not for the present. However, development of tourist facilities in future in the Garhwal area will depend upon the quantum of funds made available for the Tourism Plan (1978—83) in the Central and State sectors.

(c) No such proposal has been received in the Central Department of Tourism.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली में आयकर छापे

1562. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान आयकर विभाग द्वारा नई दिल्ली में सुन्दर नगर कालोनी में विभिन्न स्थानों पर मारे गये छापों के सब मामलों में किसी ने किसी

रूप में निर्णय ले लिया गया है अथवा कुछ मामलों में कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में अभी तक कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं हुई है और अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही पूरी न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों की सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों से साठ-गांठ है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके अन्य कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) से (घ) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Script for Sindhi langauge to be used on currency notes

1563. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2884 on the 7th December, 1977 and state:

(a) since when the question of script to be used for Sindhi language for printing on currency notes is *sub-judice* and in what matter and in what court of the country and at what stage; and

(b) whether the said *sub-judice* matter has been expedited by the Government; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). In September, 1970, the Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahitya Sabha and others filed a Writ Petition in the Bombay High Court against the Union of India and the Reserve Bank of India for inclusion of Sindhi renderings on Currency and Bank Notes in *Arabic Script*. The case was *sub judice* till 6th February, 1978 on which date the Advocate for the Petitioners applied for leave to withdraw the petition as the Petitoners desired to approach the Government for relief. The Hon'ble Court allowed the petition to be withdrawn.

Setting up of an autonomous body to streamline the Public Sector Undertakings

1564. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an autonomous body to streamline the working of all the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal. Government, however, constantly review the working of all public sector undertakings with a view to improving their working.

भीलवाड़ा में अभ्रक उद्योग की समस्याएं

1565. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेवाड़ चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज, भीलवाड़ा ने अभ्रक उद्योग की समस्याओं से अवगत कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) ज्ञापन की एक प्रति इस मंत्रालय को मिल गई है।

(ख) ज्ञापन की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई ई । मेवाड़ चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री, भीलवाड़ा द्वारा उठाये गये मुद्दों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और उन पर यथासमय उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

विवरण

(क) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को राजस्थान के अभ्रक की खरीद नियमित रूप से अर्थात् लगभग एक महीने में एक बार करनी चाहिए ।

(ख) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा राजस्थान से खरीदी जाने वाली मात्रा का मूल्य 86 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(ग) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को राजस्थान की अभ्रक को समर्थन कीमतों पर खरीदना चाहिए, प्रतियोगी आधार पर नहीं ।

(घ) खरीदारियां कुछ चुने हुए ग्रेडों तक ही सीमित नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि सभी ग्रेडों का अभ्रक खरीदा जाना चाहिए ।

(ङ) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा खरीदे जाने वाले अभ्रक का भुगतान भीलवाड़ा में किया जाना चाहिए, अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के प्रधान कार्यालय से नहीं ।

(च) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को अपने भीलवाड़ा स्थित कार्यालय में उत्कृष्ट नमूने रखने चाहिए जिन्हें राजस्थान अभ्रक के भावी विक्रेता अपने-मार्गदर्शन के लिए उन्हें देख सकें ।

(छ) राजस्थान में अभ्रक पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ज) अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को खरीदारों से प्राप्त क्रयादेशों के आधार पर राजस्थान से अभ्रक की पपड़ियों, स्क्रैप तथा पाउडर की खरीद करनी चाहिए ।

(झ) राजस्थान अभ्रक व्यापार तथा उद्योग का प्रतिनिधि अभ्रक सलाहकार समिति में नामित किया जाना चाहिए ।

Ceiling on Profit and expansion of Trade and Commerce

1566. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enact a suitable legislation to equate land ceiling with the profit and expansion of trade and Commerce;

(b) whether Government views this curtailment of income from land and the profits from trade, commerce and industry as a discrimination; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Ceilings on land were imposed with a view to reducing disparities in incomes and wealth in the rural sector. The same objective is sought to be achieved in the non-agricultural sector through the taxation of income and wealth.

Shifting of Surplus Labour to Iural Industrial Cooperatives

1567. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring about basically a small peasant economy integrated through production and marketing cooperatives and gradual shifting of surplus labour to rural industrial cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The Government's new approach and objectives of planning *inter alia* include:—

(i) achievement of full employment in rural areas in ten years, through production programmes;

(ii) emphasis on provision of employment and production opportunities to weaker sections in the community; and

(iii) scientific and technological revolution providing labour intensive technology designed for rural development and agro processing.

In conformity with this approach to planning, in the proposals for next Plan for cooperative development, emphasis is being laid on raising the economic viability of the rural poor, and generating adequate rural employment by taking up employment oriented and labour intensive agro-processing units. The National Cooperative Policy Resolution which was adopted in the All India conference of State Ministers' of Cooperation held in December, 1977 has also *inter alia* resolved that:—

(i) cooperatives shall be built up as one of the major instruments of decentralised, labour intensive and rural oriented economic development;

(ii) in the rural areas, a strong, viable and integrated cooperative system shall be built up to promote total and comprehensive rural development by progressively strengthening the links between credit, supply of agricultural inputs, agricultural production, including ancillary activities like dairy, poultry, fishery, piggery etc.; and

(iii) a net work of cooperative agro processing and industrial units shall be built up to provide gainful and economic links between the growers and the consumers.

Money advanced by National Cooperative Development Corporation to West Bengal for Rice Mill and Cold Storage

1568. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has advanced money for setting up rice mill and cold storage in West Bengal;

(b) the name of such places and the amount of money advanced for each scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. I.T—1692—78.]

(c) and (d). The position is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1691/78].

Dilution of Capital by Foreign Companies

1569. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the foreign owned companies have agreed to dilute their capital as stipulated by the FERA within the prescribed time;

(b) if some companies have refused, what are their names and other details;

(c) the details regarding those who agreed to the dilution of capital; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to deal with those who refused to comply with the provisions of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATIL): (a) All foreign companies to whom directives have been issued under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are taking action to comply with them. FERA directives are statutory in character and failure to comply with them would attract the penal provisions of the Act.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the list of companies given in reply to Unstarred Q. No. 2943 dated 8th July, 1977.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Trade Service

1570. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the field of functioning for the proposed Indian Trade Service as recommended by Mathur Committee set up in 1966; and

(b) the details regarding its terms and conditions for employment in such a Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The information of the Indian Trade Service (now know as Central Trade Service) was recommended by the Mathur Committee, for manning the Organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at officers' level. The terms and conditions for employment in the Service would be, more or less, the same as applicable to the Central Government Class I officers pertaining to other Central Services. The officers of the Central Trade Service would be liable to serve the Central Government either in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports or any other department under the Central Government, or public undertakings.

Representations from West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees Association

1571. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if a class IV employee of the Income Tax Department who passes the departmental examination does not get promotion within a particular date due to dearth vacancies, his claim for promotion is forfeited and he has to appear at the departmental examination again in the next year to try again his luck;

(b) whether in other departmental examinations of the Income Tax Department an examinee who once passes in the examination is not required to appear in the examination again for the purpose of promotion;

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending the same principle to class IV employees also of the same department;

(d) whether the West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees Association has made a number of representation to Government requesting to apply the same principle to all the employees; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the examination conducted for making appointments to the posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Income Tax Department, against the 10 per cent quota reserved for Group D employees, Notice-Servers and Staff Car Drivers in the Department, in accordance with the general scheme formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs which is applicable to all Central Government Departments. As per the scheme, the examination is conducted once in every year and the panel of successful candidates is kept valid till the next examination is held. Condidates unable to secure appointments during the validity of the panel may re-appear in the examination in any subsequent year/years provided they are otherwise eligible to appear in the subsequent examinations.

(b) and (c). Departmental employees passing the department examinations are not required to appear in such examination again for purpose of promotion to higher grades, as these examinations are qualifying in nature passing of which is only one of the conditions for becoming eligible for promotion. The scheme for the departmental examinations is administered by the department itself, unlike the examination conducted for appointments to the grade of L.D.C. against the 10 per cent quota reserved for Group D staff. The latter is a competitive examination and it is now conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. As the scheme for the examination is common and applicable to all Central Government departments, no exception can be made in the case of employees of the Income Tex Department alone.

(d) and (e). The representations made by the West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees Association in this regard have been considered by Government, but the request has not been found acceptable.

Check on Exorbitant Profits by Public Sector Undertakings

1572. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to check the exorbitant profits being made by the public sector undertakings and thus bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): It is not correct to say that Public Enterprises are earning exorbitant profits by chargingh high prices. On the contrary, in major sectors like coal, oil, fertilizers, Government have intervened to restrict price increases, even though justified by cost escalations, as a counter inflationery measure, to promote production in crucial sectors and to protect the weaker sections of society. Where public enterprises operate in monopolistic sectors there are generally procedures for formal or informal price control.

Number of Exporting Firms Registered with Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Council

1573. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the exact number of exporting firms registered with each commodity Board and Export Promotion Council as on 1st January, 1978;

(b) how many of the registered exporters with each registering authority on this date were sole proprietorship firms, partnership firms, private and public limited companies;

(c) how many exporters under the jurisdiction of each registering authority were manufacturer-exporters and how many merchant-exporters; and

(d) how many exporters under the jurisdiction of each registering autho-

rity registered as manufacturer-exporters were small scale industry units and how many were large scale industries or DGTD units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans Advanced to Large Industrial Houses by Public Financial Institutions

1574. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans advanced to large industrial houses by each of the public financial institutions according to the latest available data;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of them have been in default of the repayment of principal as well as interest, some of them even for more than five years; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c), Assistance, as at the end of December, 1977, given to the concerns belonging to the large industrial houses i.e. those registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 by the all India term lending public financial institutions viz., industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, and the position of defaults committed by the assisted companies is given in the attached statement.

Similar information in respect of Industrial Development Bank of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

ANNEXURE

Statement

(Rs. in crores.)

Name of the Institution.	Total amount of loan disbursed.	Position of defaults				Remarks.
		No. of units	Principal in default	Interest in default	Period of default	
(1) U. T. I.	7·16	3	00·06	00·21	1 year to 12 year	
(2) ICICI	240·42	3	00·60	00·29	Less than five years.	
(3) L. I. C.	61·63	5	01·35	02·50	Less than five years.	
(4) I. F. C. I.	115·53	22	03·04	02·10	Less than 5 years in case of 21 units & above 5 years in case of 1 unit.	
(5) G. I. C.	00·30				Repayment of principal not yet due. No default in payment of interest has been committed by assisted units.	

Direct International Air Service to Gulf Countries from Trivandrum

1575. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the direct international services to the Gulf countries from Trivandrum was not started from January, 1st as was proposed earlier;

(b) if so, whether the delay was caused due to certain wranglings between Indian Airlines and Air India;

(c) if so, what are the details and how it was settled;

(d) whether the said services have, since been started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. The service was contemplated to start in January, 1978.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Air India commenced operating a weekly service between Trivandrum and Dubai with Boeing 707 aircraft with effect from 31st January, 1978.

बेल्जियम से प्राप्त किया गया ऋण

1576. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान बेल्जियम से ऋण प्राप्त किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि कितनी है और तत्संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में बेल्जियम की सरकार ने 3750 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक (9.71 करोड़ रुपये) का एक ऋण दिया है। इस में से 900 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में है और 2850 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि बेल्जियम से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का आयात करने के लिए है। यह ऋण ब्याज मुक्त है और इसकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में की जानी है।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सभी उड़ानों के यात्रियों को हिन्दी दैनिक पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की सप्लाई

1577. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के सभी उड़ानों के यात्रियों को इस समय हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों तथा हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती और यदि हां, तो, इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) देश में इस समय सभी विमान उड़ानों में भाषावार कितने दैनिक समाचार-पत्र और साप्ताहिक तथा मासिक पत्रिकायें उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) दक्षिणी क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर इंडियन एयर लाइंस की सभी उड़ानों पर हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र दिए जाते हैं। परन्तु, मैगजीन तथा पत्रिकाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के विमानों में भाषावार समाचार-पत्रों की, जो कि देश के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इंडियन एयर-लाइंस की उड़ानों पर रखे जाते हैं, संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

देश के अन्दर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों पर रखे जाने वाले भाषावार, विमानवार तथा क्षेत्रवार समाचार-पत्रों के ब्यौरों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

		ए–300 बी 2	बी–737	एच०एस.–748
दिल्ली				
अंग्रेजी		190	91	20
हिन्दी		72	30	14
उर्दू		16	5	5
		278	126	48
कलकत्ता				
अंग्रेजी	कलकत्ता से कोई प्रातः		96	27
हिन्दी	कालीन उड़ान नहीं होती		10	3
बंगाली			20	10
			126	40
मद्रास				
अंग्रेजी	मद्रास से कोई प्रातः:—		110	40
हिन्दी	कालीन उड़ान नहीं होती		—	—
तमिल			16	8
			126	48
बम्बई				
अंग्रेजी		235	100	28
हिन्दी		17	10	2
मराठी		16	8	4
गुजराती		10	8	14
		278	126	48

Dispute between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

1578. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3283 on the 9th December, 1977 regarding dispute between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the details as asked for have since been collected;

(b) whether a new dialogue in between the Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta has since started over the financing of this unit in order to save large number of workmen who have been out of employment due to closure of the units;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to render appropriate assistance to the Andhra Steel Corporation Limited for opening all the units of production; and

(d) the details of losses suffered by the Bank of India due to sudden stoppage of finance to the Company on account of interest etc. over the loans provided during the period these units remained closed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., promoted by the family of Mittals, started facing trouble towards the end of 1974 on account of labour trouble, large scale diversion of working capital for capital expenditure and serious infighting among the Mittal family besides general recession in the industry. The Bank has reported that as a result of the infighting between two groups of Mittal family, responsible management had virtually ceased to exist in the company. During the years ended (Dewali) 1975 and 1976 the company did not hold any annual general meetings. The main bankers to the company *viz.* Bank of India had to file a suit in consultation with other financing institutions, in the High Court of Calcutta to protect its interests following increase in outstandings, depletion and unauthorised disposal of hypothecated stocks, diversion of sales proceeds, creation of second charge on the hypothecated assets without the knowledge of the Bank etc.

In pursuance of an order passed by the High Court of Calcutta on an application moved by a member of Mittal family, a fresh management Committee was constituted in July 1977. The Bank has reported that despite the constitution of a fresh management committee, the infighting between the two groups of Mittal family continues with each one trying to thwart the smooth functioning of the committee. The bank has further reported that despite best efforts its attempts to bring about a reconciliation has not succeeded and the company has not responded to its attempts. On account of persistent non-cooperative attitude of the company and the large amount of its advances part of which is not covered by any security, the Bank considers it inappropriate to provide further finance to the company.

(d) The company was defaulting in the payment of interest on advances already made and stoppage of further finance has resulted in no material change in so far as payment of interest is concerned. The Bank has reported that it has provided working capital advances to the several units of this company. The total outstanding amount against the company stood at Rs. 4.80 crores. Of this amount, an amount of Rs. 98 lakhs is not covered by any security. As the Bank is in the process of protecting its interests, it is difficult to state, at this stage, the precise amount of loss the bank may eventually suffer in this account.

Transfer of Money Abroad by Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta

1579. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA): Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4927 on the 23rd December, 1977 regarding transfer of huge amount of money by Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the entire matter has been looked into and examined in detail;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the total stay abroad by the members of the family and directors of the Company have been found out with the purpose of their visit abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the places of stay, amount of foreign exchange granted by the Government, amount of expenditures on their stay in hotels etc. and sources of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The investigations regarding the duration, purposes and places of stay abroad by members of the family and directors of the Company are in progress.

गुजरात में मूंगफली के तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1580. **श्री अमरसिंह वी० राठवा :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में चालू वर्ष में कितने टन मूंगफली का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) गुजरात के नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री ने इस बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये थे ;

(ग) क्या गत पांच वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष मूंगफली का अभूतपूर्व उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मूंगफली के अभूतपूर्व उत्पादन के बावजूद गुजरात में मूंगफली के तेल की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और केन्द्र सरकार ने उसके मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं और राज्य सरकार को क्या निदेश जारी किये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

गुजरात राज्य के नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री ने उस राज्य में मूंगफली के उत्पादन के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। तथापि, वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए तिलहनों के लिए समग्र रूप में 21 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्ष भर में मूंगफली के उत्पादन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से अनुमान आमतौर पर जून के महीने में मिलते हैं। 1972-73 से 1976-77 तक के वर्षों के दौरान मूंगफली का उत्पादन तथा राजकोट में अप्रैल, 77 से फरवरी, 78 तक मूंगफली के तेल के मूल्य दर्शाने वाले विवरण (अनुबंध-I तथा II) संलग्न हैं। रिकार्ड उत्पादन वर्ष 1975-76 में हुआ है और 1976-77 में उत्पादन में काफी कमी हुई है, यही मुख्य कारण था कि उस वर्ष मूल्य बहुत अधिक थे। फरवरी, 78 में मूल्य 690 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के लगभग रहे हैं।

खाद्य तेलों में बढ़ती के रुख को रोकने के लिए किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय ये हैं :-

(1) प्रतिबन्धित मुद्रा तथा ऋण-नीति ।

(2) खाद्य तेल तथा तिलहनों को अबाध रूप से एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाना-ले जाना ।

(3) हाथ से चुनी मूंगफली तथा खाद्य तेलों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाये रखना ।

(4) काफी मात्रा में रेपसीड तेल मंगाना और अधिक से अधिक 7-50 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव से सार्वजनिक वितरण के माध्यम से परिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल बेचना ।

(5) वनस्पति उद्योग को उनकी तेलों की मांग के 75 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत के बीच आयातित तेलों को आपूर्ति करना ।

(6) खाद्य तेलों और तिलहनों के व्यापारियों व कमीशन ऐजेंटों पर स्टाक सीमा लागू करना ।

खाद्य तिलहन पैदा करने वाले दूसरे बड़े राज्यों की तरह गुजरात को भी कहा गया है कि वह खाद्य तेलों को अबाध रूप से एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने ले जाने पर कोई औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक प्रतिबन्ध न लगाए ।

अनुबन्ध—I

गुजरात में मूंगफली का उत्पादन दर्शाने वाला विवरण

वर्ष	उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टन)
1972-73	349.5
1973-74	1241.4
1974-75	465.0
1975-76	2034.6
1976-77	1898.4

अनुबन्ध II

1977-78 के दौरान राजकोट में मूंगफली के तेल के मासावर भाव

मास	मूल्य प्रतिक्विंटल रु० में
1977	
अप्रैल	737.50
मई	835.0
जून	842 50
जुलाई	720.00
अगस्त	780.00
सितम्बर	757.50
अक्तूबर	655.50
नवम्बर	665.00
दिसंबर	702.50
1978	
जनवरी	685.00
फरवरी	690.00

(18-2-78 को)

Loans Policy of Banks for Cottage Industry

1581. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is truth in the report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 6th February, 1978 that due to the policy of the banks, Cottage Industry is "starved of bank loans" in Delhi; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Public sector banks provide need based credit at concessional rates to small scale industries, including cottage industries as part of their lending programme to the negleted sectors.

The report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 6-2-78, presumably refers to the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme under which loans are provided to eligible borrowers at 4 per cent rate of interest. This scheme, which was initially confined to selected backward districts has in May, 1977 been extended to the entire country, including the Union Territory of Delhi, and banks have also made substantial advances under this scheme.

Proposal to amend Gold Control Act

1582. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to amend the Gold Control Act is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the expected time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). At present no proposal to amend the Gold Control Act is under the consideration of the Government.

Violation of Air Safety Rules by the Executive of Air India

1583. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unfortunate air crash of Air India Jumbo on the New Year Day was due to gross violation of air safety rules by the Executive of Air India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government considered this a reality and referred its enquiry to the Court of Enquiry; and

(c) if so, when the report of Court of Enquiry is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice M. N. Chandurkar, a Judge of the Bombay High Court. The cause of the accident will be know only after receipt of the investigation report, which is likely to be available by 31st March, 1978.

Correspondence intercepted in respect of Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Ltd., Calcutta

1584. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4927 on 23rd December, 1977 regarding transfer of huge amount of money by Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Ltd., Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate had on number of occasions intercepted certain very important correspondences by the Company to its counterpart in London and West Germany and *vice-versa* and found out the exchange racket;

(b) if so, whether subsequently raids were conducted on the premises; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No information of any exchange racket by the Company has so far come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) and (c). In view of (a), the question does not arise.

पूंजी निवेश में वृद्धि करना

1585. **श्री युवराज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक प्रगति के लिये पूंजी-निवेश को चौदह प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 30 प्रतिशत करने की जरूरत है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की प्रगति रुक गई है क्योंकि पूंजी निवेश की गति को तीव्र नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) निवेश की गति को तेज करने के लिये कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) से (ग) : जी, हां ।

अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश का वर्तमान स्तर इतना नहीं है, जितना विकास की उंची दर प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है । लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस दर को 30 प्रतिशत तक ऊंचा ही होना चाहिए । फिर भी थोड़े से वक्त में अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश की दर में काफी अधिक वृद्धि प्राप्त करने की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता को सरकार ने भी महसूस किया है । जैसा कि 1977-78 की आर्थिक समीक्षा में बताया गया है, अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए मध्यावधिक सम्भावनाएं अच्छी हैं तथा सरकार इन अनुकूल बातों का लाभ उठाना चाहेगी । इस बीच, योजना आयोग, जो इस समय छठी आयोजना तैयार करने में व्यस्त है, शीघ्र ही उन साधनों का अनुमान प्रस्तुत करेगा जो अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास की ऊंची दर प्राप्त करने के लिए, निवेश के प्रयोजनार्थ उपलब्ध होंगे तथा वह अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि की और अधिक ऊंची दर प्राप्त करने के लिए निवेश सम्बन्धी विभिन्न प्राथमिकताओं के सम्बन्ध में मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांतों को भी प्रकट करेगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

1586. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संसाधनों में अवशिष्ट अन्तराल के आधे भाग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 35.50 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता का आवंटन किया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकार अनुमोदित आयोजनागत परिव्यय तथा विकास की गति को बनाए रख सके ।

Memorandum submitted by a Delegation of General Insurance Employees

1587. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of general insurance employees had met him in Bombay on 23rd January, 1978;

(b) whether the delegation had submitted a Memorandum;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Questions raised in the Memorandum were: Bonus for the year 1976 and restoration of cut in Bonus for the years 1974 and 1975; cut in contribution to Provident Fund; amendment to sick leave provisions; minimum guaranteed wage and security of service to Development Staff.

(d) As regards bonus, the Government has approved that ex-gratia payment to the eligible employees of the GIC including those of the subsidiaries for the year 1976 should be made at the rate of 20 per cent of the annual salary subject to the maximum payable at the salary level of Rs. 750. The ex-gratia amount will be admissible only to employees receiving salary not exceeding Rs. 1600 p.m.

As regards Provident Fund, the employees demand restoration of rate of contribution to Provident Fund from 10 per cent of basic pay to the original rate of 8 per cent of pay plus dearness allowance. The rate of contribution was modified with a view to bring all employees of the GIC on a par and also achieve uniformity with the LIC.

As regards the provisions of sick leave the employees have demanded restoration of 30 days sick leave with full pay as against the amended 30 days with half pay per annum. The amending provision was made with a view to achieving parity with LIC and other public sector undertakings.

As regards Development staff, their main demands are against the provision of cost norms and termination of services in their terms and conditions of service. These have been examined in consultation with GIC and certain relaxations have recently been made to mitigate the rigours of cost norms, grant of annual increment and conditions necessitating termination of service.

Procurement and Export of Gur

1588. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to enter the Gur market in a big way;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to protect the interests of sugarcane growers and gur producers to contain the slump in the gur market;

(c) whether Government have also taken the decision to export gur also;

(d) whether Government have also decided to allow the private parties to export gur; and

(e) if so, the details of the same; and how much gur has been exported so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). In order to ensure that the price of Gur do not fall below a remunerative level and as a measure to protect the interests of sugarcane growers and gur producers, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has been asked to go in for procurement of gur in important mandis and to sell in markets where prices were ruling high in the country. The Federation has already undertaken purchases of gur in various mandis.

(c) and (d). In August, 1977, a decision was taken to release 1,000 tonnes of Gur for export through the State Trading Corporation. In February 1978, 5,000 tonnes of Gur was further released for export through private parties also. Now, all the restrictions on export of Gur have, however, been removed.

(e) Shipping documents for about 300 tonnes of Gur to be exported through the State Trading Corporation have so far been finalised.

कृत्रिम वर्षा

1589. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, कि गुजरात के महसाना जिले में पालनपुर स्टेट बैंक के एक कृषि अधिकारी ने यह दावा किया है कि कुछ रसायनों से युक्त गोलों को फोड़न से कृत्रिम वर्षा की जा सकती है और एक अन्य गोले को छोड़ने से कृत्रिम बादलों को बिखेर कर वर्षा को रोका भी जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस दावे की जांच की है और यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Change in Pattern of Management in Public Sector

1590. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to change the pattern of Management in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the Bureau of Public Enterprises to undertake a study of the impact of such a change over; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government do not have any general proposal to change the pattern of management in the public enterprises. Public enterprises are dynamic organisations and as such, their structure and working are matters which are constantly kept under review. In this context some of the major enterprises where reorganisation is proposed are the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. etc.

(b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises have not been asked to undertake a study of the impact of such changes.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत में बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों का भारतीयकरण

1591. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय कार्य कर रहे बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) प्रत्यक मामले में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई;

(ग) क्या इनमें से अधिकांश बहु-राष्ट्रीय निगम उपभोक्त वस्तुओं का निर्माण कर बहुत अधिक लाभ कमा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या भारतीयों को उनकी तकनीकी जानकारी है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निगम के भारतीयकरण के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सबसे हाल की उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारत में विदेशी कंपनियों की शाखाओं के रूप में कार्यरत भारतीय कंपनियों की संख्या (31-3-1976 को) 171 और (31-12-1977 को) 475 थी।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1973 को समाप्त अवधि के लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध हैं और उस तारीख को 1816 करोड़ रुपये के विदेशी निवेश का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) विदेशी कंपनियां उपभोक्ता वस्तु उद्योगों सहित अर्थव्यवस्था के कतिपय क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत हैं। उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं निर्माण करने वाली कुछ कंपनियां अपेक्षतया अधिक लाभ कमा रही हैं।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) इन क्षेत्रों में किसी नये विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की तब तक अनुमति नहीं दी जाती जब तक उत्पादन प्रमुखतः निर्यात के लिए न किया जा रहा हो। जहां तक उन कम्पनियों का संबंध है जो पहली जनवरी, 1974 को भारत में पहले से ही कार्यरत थीं, उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत अपनी विदेशी शेयरधारिता को 40 प्रतिशत तक कम करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

भारत को अमरीकी सहायता

1592. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीकी कांग्रेस ने इस वर्ष भारत को नौ करोड़ डालर की सहायता देने की मंजूरी दी है;

(ख) क्या गत सात वर्षों के दौरान अमरीका से भारत को कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी; और

(ग) उक्त नौ करोड़ डालर की अमरीकी सहायता का किन किन विकास कार्यक्रमों पर उपयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है और देश के किन किन भागों में इन कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ग). अमरीकी प्रशासन ने अमरीकी कांग्रेस के सम्मुख अमेरिका के राजकोषीय वर्ष 1978 के लिए 600 लाख अमरीकी डालर की और राजकोषीय वर्ष 1979 के लिए 900 लाख अमरीकी डालर की विकास सहायता का प्रस्ताव रखा है। दोनों पक्षों द्वारा उन परियोजनाओं पर, जिनके लिए इस सहायता का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है विचार किया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय केवल प्रशासन के सहायता प्रस्तावों का अमरीकी कांग्रेस द्वारा अनुमोदन कर दिये जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

(ख) पिछल 3 वर्षों में पी.एल. 480 के अन्तर्गत कुछ अनाज और सोयाबीन के तेल के अलावा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से 1972 से कोई विकास सहायता नहीं मिली है।

Effects of Concord Overflights over Indian Territory

1593. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has given words to U.K. that She might allow the controversial supersonic air-craft 'Concord' to fly through our air space;

(b) if so, whether Government have made sufficient study about the effects of the sonic zoom on human beings and also on the subsonic aircrafts which are in the air while the super sonic plane flies over;

(c) whether any study has been made on the total impact on the ecological balance if supersonic flights are allowed overflight;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) what are the conditions based on which the Concord overflights are allowed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During his visit to India in January 1978, the British Prime Minister, Mr. James

Callaghan, had raised the question of permission for Concorde overflights at supersonic speed. Our Prime Minister had indicated to Mr. Callaghan that the proposal would be considered. The question has since been examined and the Government of India, noting that several countries in Europe and elsewhere have withheld permission for such overflights on account of possible harm to people and property in densely inhabited areas, have decided not to permit Concorde overflights over Indian territory at supersonic speed.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Industries and Areas open to Foreign Investment in India

1594. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific industries and areas open to foreign investment in India;

(b) what are the conclusions or results of the discussions between Government representatives and a team of representatives of Multinational Corporations concluded in New Delhi recently; and

(c) whether Government have given to the foreign investors any specific proposal for investments in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As indicated in the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd December 1977, Government will publish a list indicating areas where foreign investment will not be permitted. In other areas foreign investment will be considered on merits.

(b) The Round table organised by the Business International was in the nature of an informal discussion relating to government policies on trade, development and investment. Suitable clarifications were given with reference to the new industrial policy.

(c) No, Sir.

Quantity and Value of Iron Ore Exported from 1971 to 1977

1595. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity and value of iron ore exports, year-wise, from 1971-72 to 1976-77;

(b) cost of production per tonne, of iron ore, year-wise, from 1971-72 to 1976-77;

(c) prices, per tonne, realised through export, year-wise, from 1971-72 to 1976-77; and

(d) who are the main importers of our iron ore and quantity imported by each, year-wise, from 1971-72 to 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (d). A statement indicating the quantity, value and the countries to which Indian iron ore was exported from 1971-72 to 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1693/78].

(b) The examine cost of production differs from mine to mine depending upon the nature of the deposit overburden ratio, extent of plant and machinery needed for mining, grading, etc., scale of operation, nature of ownership, type of ore mined and other factors.

(c) The unit value (average export price per tonne) of export of iron ore by India since 1971-72 has been as under:

Year	*Unit Value (Rs./tonne)*
1971-72	52.57
1972-73	53.27
1973-74	55.93
1974-75	71.94
1975-76	93.90
1976-77	101.61

Trade with Israel and Taiwan

1596. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade with Israel and Taiwan is allowed by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) India does not have any trade agreements with Israel or Taiwan. However, some does take place.

(b) Exports to Israel in 1976-77 were valued at Rs. 702 lakhs and imports at Rs. 56 lakhs. Exports to Taiwan were valued at Rs. 1752 lakhs and imports at Rs. 165 lakhs during the same period.

Compensation for Damage due to Supersonic Concorde Flights over India

1597. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has disclosed that he had told Mr. Callaghan that he would consider the British proposal to compensate for the damage that would be done if the supersonic Concorde flights were allowed over India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the talks and final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During his visit to India in January 1978, the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, had raised the question of permission for Concorde overflights at supersonic speed. Our Prime Minister had indicated to Mr. Callaghan that the proposal would be considered. The question has since been examined and the Government of India, noting that several countries in Europe and elsewhere have withheld permission for such overflights on account of possible harm to people and property in densly inhabited areas, have decided not to permit Concorde overflights over Indian territory at supersonic speed.

Credit Extended by India to Sri Lanka

1598. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is fact that India has extended credit of rupees 10 crores to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Yes, Sir. An agreement extending a credit of Rs. 10 crores to Sri Lanka was signed on January 24, 1978. The credit will finance purchases in India by Sri Lanka of a variety of capital and intermediate goods.

मंत्रियों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारियों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों का विदेशों में दौरा

1599. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों तथा अधिकारियों के कितने प्रतिनिधिमण्डल सरकारी कार्य पर विदेशों में गए; और

(ख) ऐसे मिशनों पर हुए व्यय की भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). 1-3-1977 से 28-2-1978 तक की अवधि की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखाएं खोलना

1500. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखायें खोलने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया हैं;

(ख) इन बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को और कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कुल कितनी सहायता दिए जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए ऋण देने की सीधी और उदार योजना आरम्भ की जाएगी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि 1978 की शाखा विस्तार की अपनी योजना बनाते समय उन जिलों में अधिक ग्रामीण शाखाएं खोलने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखें जिनमें बैंकिंग प्रणाली की जनसंख्या व्याप्ति अखिल भारतीय औसत से अपेक्षया कम है। चालू वर्ष में बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम का समग्र रूप केवल तभी स्पष्ट होगा जब रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई योजनाओं की जांच होने के बाद उन्हें अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में और अधिक मात्रा में ऋण प्रदान करें ताकि मार्च, 1979 तक उनकी ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी शाखाओं में ऋण और जमा का अनुपात कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत हो जाये। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि मार्च 1979 तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को दिये गये उनके ऋणों और समग्र ऋणों का अनुपात बढ़ाकर 33.3 प्रतिशत तक कर दें। अलबत्ता, किसी क्षेत्र के लिए कोई खास राशि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना को पहिले ही लागू कर रहे हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत बैंक 4 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर उन ऋण-कर्ताओं को ऋण सहायता देते हैं जो इस योजना के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मापदण्ड पूरे करते हैं। मई, 1977 में इस योजना का क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया गया है और अब उसे देश के सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

Loans and Grants negotiated with and sanctioned by International Agencies

1602. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tied and untied loans and grants negotiated with and sanctioned by international agencies in the current year;

(b) the details of similar deals, if any, with individual countries on Government to Government basis;

(c) the details of utilization of such funds; and

(d) in case of non-utilization in full or in part, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The details of agreements signed with various international agencies and bilateral sources for external assistance during 1977-78 are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1694/78]

(c) and (d). The budget for 1978-79 estimates total gross aid receipts during 1977-78 at Rs. 1419.37 crores, of which about Rs. 305 crores is on account of disbursements against fresh commitments during the year. The pase of utilisation of external assistance depends on a number of factors, such as the nature of the project and programme being assisted, and the extent to which aid is tied to specific

sources of supply. In view of this there is generally a timelag between fresh aid commitments and their disbursement.

Air Service for Civilian Population in North Eastern Region

1603. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop civil aviation in the eastern region of the country by themselves introducing Fokker or similar type of light Aircraft or by handing over the feeder services in the domestic sphere to private agencies including co-operatives and/or private companies organised by 400 and odd unemployed Pilots of the country;

(b) if Government propose to engage private undertaking whether Government propose also to lend Aircraft to these undertakings on hire or hire purchase basis;

(c) for the purpose of developing air services for civilian population whether Government would consider the demand of every State Capital in the North-East, such as Itanagar, Kohima, Aijwal and Shillong to link them with helicopter service pending development of runways for aircraft; and

(d) if not, what are the constraints on Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines have no plans in the immediate future to connect any new cities in the eastern region. However, the Government is considering a project report on third level Air operations. The report deals with proposals to connect small towns of tourist and other interest, not connected by Indian Airlines, economics of operation, nature of Government assistance and such other relevant details.

Proposal to import Staple Fibre

1604. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an accumulation of unutilized grant with the Government given by United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to import staple fibre to make use of this grant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Indian buyers have expressed their reluctance to buy the U.K. staple fibre because of its high cost if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) As on 1st January, 1978, the undisbursed amount under various U.K. loans/grants was £100.144 million equivalent to Rs. 158.48 crores approximately. This consists of Project aid (£69.770 million) and non-Project aid (£30.374 million).

(c) Yes. To the extent such staple fibres can be imported from U.K. The Government would like that this grant is used for financing such imports.

(d) The Import Control Policy for 1977-78 provides for the import of viscose fibre under Free Licensing Scheme. An importer today can import this item from any source. Where however he desires to import viscose fibre from U.K., the import is financed under the U.K. Grant.

(e) Under the Free Licensing Scheme, substantial quantities of viscose fibre were imported from U.K.

Considering this, with a view to maximising utilisation of U.K. aid which is wholly in the form of grant, Ministry of Industry issued a public notice on 20th January, 1978 restricting the import of viscose fibre only from U.K. Representations were then received from some Indian importers against this restriction because delivery from U.K. was not timely and higher freight charges made the import costlier, even though U.K. prices are more or less on par with prices quoted by Japanese suppliers. After due consideration of the representations, Ministry of Industry issued a public notice on 10th February, 1978 removing the restriction and permitting the import of viscose fibre from all sources. Indian importers are, therefore, now free to import viscose fibre from U.K. as well as from any other source.

Outcome of the Talks with Director of Indo-Italian Chamber of Commerce, Milan

1605. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the outcome of the talk which the Leather Promotion Council had recently with the Director of Indo-Italian Chamber of Commerce, Milan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): According to information received from the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, a delegation of the Indo-Italian Chamber of Commerce, Milan, Italy met the members of the Leather Export Promotion Council on the 4th February, 1978 and discussed matters of mutual interest. Following this exchange, some possibilities of Italian technical collaboration in India have been reported in the field of manufacture of machineries for making finished leather. It is also reported that there are possibilities of increasing the import of finished leathers from India by some importers in Italy.

Loan given by Nationalised Banks for Power Generation and Housing Programmes

1606. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total amount loaned to various agencies along with their names for power generation and housing programmes by the nationalised banks during last two years; and

(b) whether Government have issued any special directive in this regard to extend facilities in the backward areas of Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M PATEL): (a) and (b). The commercial banks provide financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for power distribution and not for power generation projects.

Based on the reports of the public sector banks, details regarding the financial accommodation granted to various agencies for power distribution and for housing under the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines of June, 1976, which are applicable to all States including Rajasthan, are given in the Statements I and II. Laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1695/78].

आयात तथा निर्यात मामलों में धोखाधड़ी

1607. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन व्यक्तियों और कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1975–77 के दौरान आयात तथा निर्यात मामलों में धोखाधड़ी की है और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी धोखाधड़ी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों और कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें दायर किये गये हैं और आर्थिक अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) सरकार द्वारा 1975–77 की अवधि के दौरान आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम तथा आदेशों के उल्लंघन से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों तथा कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध प्रत्येक केस के आधार पर कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1975–77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम और आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) आदेश के उल्लंघन में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के अभिकथित मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जांच के लिए 47 केस हाथ में लिए जिनमें 71 फर्में और 76 व्यक्ति तथा आयात निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक संगठन का एक अधिकारी तथा राज्य सरकारों के कुछ अधिकारी अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं । इनमें से 3 मामलों में दोष सिद्ध हो गया है, 13 मामलों में मुकदमा चल रहा है और 3 मामलों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने सिफारिश की कि आयात तथा निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा फर्मों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की जाये और 27 मामलों में अभी जांच चल रही है । शेष मामलों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने आयात तथा निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की; उसे दंडित किया जा चुका है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 यथा संशोधित के अधीन 1975, 1976 तथा 1977 के दौरान 3837 फर्मों को विनिर्दिष्ट अवधियों के लिए आयात सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने से वंचित करके दंडित किया गया ।

Cyclone warning stations installed in Country

1608. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cyclone warning stations are at present installed by the Indian Meteorology Department in the country;

(b) how many more stations of such type are planned to be set up on the Western and Eastern coasts of India during the next two years;

(c) whether existing stations are lacking in modern and sophisticated instrumentation for charting weather cyclones and give advance warning of coming disasters; and

(d) if so, what is the policy of Government with regard to such installations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Five cyclone warning centres have been set up by the India Meteorological Department at Calcutta Bhubaneshwar, Vishakhapatnam, Madras and Bombay.

(b) No more cyclone warning centres are planned to be set up during the next two years.

(c) and (d): The instrumentation for charting cyclones and for giving advance warning is a continuous process and is constantly being reviewed. Improvements considered necessary are carried out from time to time to the extent funds permit. Cyclone warning radars have been installed at Calcutta, Paradeep (near Bhubaneshwar), Vishakhapatnam, Madras and Bombay. Three more radars to be installed at Goa, Machlipatnam and Karaikal shortly. Facilities for reception of cloud pictures (including cyclones) from the orbiting satellites are available at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. This facility will become operational at Vishakhapatnam short-

ly. In about three years' time facilities for reception of cloud pictures half hourly through an Indian National Satellite will become functional at Delhi with capability to transmit these pictures through the satellite to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Examination of accounts of Western India Match Company Ltd., Bombay to assess Excise Duty

1609. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government examined the accounts of the Western India Match company Ltd., Bombay for the last 2-3 years in order to correctly assess the Excise duty payable on matches;

(b) is it a fact that in spite of increase in the price of matches the turnover and the excise revenue have not shown good results;

(c) whether the company adopted any method to determine lower excisable price; and

(d) what is the estimated loss and what action Government propose to take to make good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Besides checks by the Central Excise factory officer, the accounts were also examined by the Central Excise Revenue Audit functioning under the Comptroller and Auditor General.

(b) and (c). The excise revenue would have no relation to an increase in the price of matches as the duty on matches is specific and not *ad-valorem*. It is reported that there was some decline in the production of matches in the factory as the factory faced a shortage of wood and also some problems with regard to the quality of match banderols.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position stated above.

Perspective Plans for Tourism by States

1610. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to all the State Governments to prepare master perspective plans for Tourism in respective States;

(b) have Government received such proposals for the development of tourism spots in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; if so, what are the priorities; and

(c) which proposals from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been approved by the Central Government and what is the estimated cost of each schemes, and when would these be started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Perspective Plans have been received from these two State Governments. The proposals contained therein will be discussed with the respective State Governments at the time of their next Five Year Plan (1978—83) discussions in the Planning Commission to determine which schemes would be taken up in the Central and State sectors.

Decision to relieve Shri J.R.D. Tata from Chairmanship of Air India

1611. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that Government took a sudden decision to relieve Shri J. R D. Tata from the Chairmanship of Air India and to appoint Air Chief Marshal Shri P. C. Lal as combined Chairman for both AI and IA;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to

merge Indian Airlines and Air India, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government are aware of public criticism on the new appointments on the Board and explanation thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some press reports have been criticising the appointment of ACM P.C. Lal as a common full-time Chairman of Indian Airlines and Air-India. This question was under Government's consideration for some time and a decision was taken in the interest of greater and more effective co-ordination between the two Corporations.

Controversy over the constitution of Boards of Air India and Indian Airlines

1612. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reconstituted the Boards of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a lot of controversy arose about the manner in which Government have reconstituted the Boards and appointed the new Chairman which resulted in resignation of some senior Air India Officials and the writing of a letter by the Prime Minister to Shri J. R. D. Tata;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for taking these steps?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been some controversy over the replacement of Shri J.R.D. Tata by a common full-time chairman of Air-India and Indian Airlines Board. The Managing Director has not resigned but has sought voluntary retirement as permissible under the regulations of the Corporation. The Prime Minister has written to Shri Tata appreciating the distinguished service Shri Tata had rendered to Air-India during his long association with it.

(c) and (d): The Board of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines were reconstituted in the normal course on the expiry of their terms on 31st January, 1978. The question of having a common chairman for the two Corporations in terms of section 4(1A)(a) of the Air-Corporations Act was under the consideration of Government for some time. The appointment of a common full-time chairman for the two Corporations is in the interest of greater and more effective coordination between the two Corporations.

Implementation of recommendations of Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes

1613. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refrigeration and air-conditioning units which are facing closure have urged Government to implement the recommendations of the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Government have received a representation from the All India Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Association urging for excise duty relief. The Punjab, Haryana & Delhi Chamber of Commerce & Industry have also urged for the implementation of the recommendations for the Jha Committee regarding the airconditioning and refrigeration industry.

(b) As part of the 1978 Budget, certain reliefs have been announced

for the refrigeration and airconditioning industry. These are as follows:—

(1) The excise duty on domestic refrigerators of a capacity upto 100 litres has been reduced from 40 per cent to 31.5 per cent (including the impact of the newly proposed special excise duty).

(2) Parts of refrigeration and airconditioning appliances and machinery intended to be used for certain specified purposes, like use in appliances and machinery installed in computer rooms, animal houses, dams, thermal and hydel power station etc., have so far been enjoying a concessional duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In this Budget, this concessional duty has been extended to package type and window type air-conditioners also when these pjroducts are used for the same specified purposes.

(3) A new scheme for giving duty exemption to small scale manufacturers (upto a value of clearances for home consumption not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs per year) has been introduced effective from the 1st April, 1978. One of the excisable items to benefit from the scheme is refrigeration and airconditioning appliances and machinery all sorts and parts thereof.

Abolition of Excise Duty and Import Duty on Watches

1614. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish the excise duty and the two-track import duty on watches to curb their smuggling; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Representations for abolition of excise duty and for a single rate of customs duty on watch parts have been received by the Government. The same are under examination.

Changes in Customs Tariffs

1615. SHRI K. RAMAMUHTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the changes made recently in the Customs Tariff; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of taking a more liberal attitude to other kinds of imports that are likely to add a little colour and cheer to the lives of ordinary people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The major changes made recently in the Customs Tariff are as follows:

(1) Certain life-saving drugs, medicines and equipments were already exempt from the payment of customs duty. This exemption has been extended in respect of any other drugs, medicines or equipments which are certified as life saving by the Directorate General of Health Services.

(2) Parts of photographic cameras have been exempted from customs duty in excess of 75 per cent *ad valorem* with a view to encourageing manufacture of quality cameras in the country and to make them available to the consumers at reasonable prices.

(3) Cement has been exempted from the whole of customs duty leviable thereon with a view to meeting the shortage of cement in the country and make it available at reasonable price.

(4) Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipments, appliances and appratus have been exempted from the whole of customs duty when imported by certain categories of hospitals.

(5) Rough diamonds and semi-precious stones have been exempted from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon with a view to promote export trade in cut and polished diamonds and polished semi-precious stones.

(6) Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipments upto a value not exceeding

fifty thousand rupees have been exempted from the payment of customs duty when imported by a surgeon or a doctor returning from abroad for permanent settlement in India. This concession has been extended in order to encourage doctors and surgeons to return to this country.

(7) Acetone has been exempted from customs duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* with a view to making imported acetone available to the industry at a reasonable price.

(8) Components required for the manufacture of motor-vehicles and tractors and the goods required for the manufacture of such goods have been exempted from customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem*. This has been done with a view to making the imported goods available to the automobile industry at reasonable prices.

(9) Polynosic staple fibre has been exempted from the whole of basic and auxiliary duty of cusaoms leviable thereon upto 31-3-78.

(b) Exemplions are granted keeping in view all the facts and circumstances of each case.

आपातकाल के दौरान दोहरे करेंसी नोट का छापा जाना

1616. **श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपातकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से दोहरे करेंसी नोट जारी कराये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नोटों का कुल मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तस्करी की गतिविधियां

1617. **श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान कुल कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा गया तथा इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तस्करी की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्कर गतिविधि निवारण अधिनियम का प्रयोग करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्तोष अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि 1976–77 के दौरान, अर्थात् अप्रैल, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक, कुल 34.33 करोड़ रुपये का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया था और 2,679 व्यक्तियों को, उनके तस्करी में ग्रस्त होने के कारण, गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से यह संकेत मिलता है कि जहां तक तस्करी की गतिविधियों का संबंध है, भारत-नेपाल और भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमाएं सक्रिय हैं, और भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमाओं पर नियंत्रण बना हुआ है ।

(ग) सीमाओं पर तस्करी के खतरे से निपटने के लिए, निवारक और आसूचना

तन्त्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाया गया है और उनका पुनर्गठन किया गया है और कर्मचारियों को अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से तैनात किया गया है। सीमा के नजदीक तस्करी के लिए सुगम स्थलों पर नई जांच चौकियां बनाई गई हैं। पूरी भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर बेतार संचार का जाल बिछाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। सीमाओं पर निवारण के लिए जिम्मेदार समाहर्तालयों को तस्करी-निवारणार्थ आवश्यक उपकरणों से लैस किया गया हैं। इसके अलावा, तस्करी-निवारक उपाय सुगठित किये गये हैं जिनमें, तस्करी के लिए सुगम क्षेत्रों पर गश्त लगाना तथा सीमाओं पर अधिक सर्तकता बरतना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, कतिपय क्षेत्रों में, तस्करी विरोधी प्रयासों में ग्राम पंचायतों और राज्य तंत्र का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जी, हां।

दो एयर बसों का खरीदा जाना

1618. **श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी :**
श्री बसंत साठे :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दो एयर बसों को खरीदने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशों से और उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी;

(ग) क्या विशेषज्ञों ने इन एयर बसों के परिचालन के बारे में अपना संदेह व्यक्त किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). एयरलाइन्स ने मैसर्स एयरबस इन्डस्ट्री, फ्रांस से दो ए 300 बी2 एयरबस विमान प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। यह प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। उसके मूल्य को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिय पूंजी पर ब्याज की दर में कमी

1619. **श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक विकास के लिये पूंजी पर ब्याज की दर में कमी करने तथा ऋण देने सम्बन्धी कानूनों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश की बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की व्यापक योजना के एक अंश के रूप में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने विशिष्ट उपाय किये हैं जैसे बड़े और मझोले उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों को दिये जाने वाले तीन वर्ष या इससे अधिक परिपक्वता वाले ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों को क्रमशः 12.5 प्रतिशत और 11 प्रतिशत तक सीमित करना, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज दरों की सामन्य-सीमा को घटाना, और अतीत काल में मासिक खातों के बकाये अब त्रैमासिक खण्डों में ब्याज को गणना करना। आशा है कि ब्याज दर पर लगने वाले कर की प्रस्तावित समाप्ति से भी बैंक अपने ऋणकर्ताओं पर ब्याज का भार कम कर सकेंगे।

Employees working in Reception and Reservation Counters of Hotel Jan-Path, Lodi and Ranjit Units of I.T.D.C.

1620. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of employees working in Reception and Reservation counters of Hotel Janpath Lodi and Ranjit units of ITDC have been requesting the respective managements of these Hotels for appropriate gradation, fixation of salaries on account of promotion from one grade to another and for other benefits to which managements have failed to render justice;

(b) if so, the details of individual cases and number thereof;

(c) whether the managements do not offer any promotion to higher post nor have they finalised any programme for these youngmen for further training to the posts of Shift Incharge or Assistant Managers despite the fact that these youngmen have put in more than 10 years of regular service and in certain case more;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and reasons for not fixing certain percentage of post of Assistant Managers etc. for these members of staff; and

(e) the steps being proposed to ameliorate position of such staff of ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The employees of Hotels Janpath, Lodi and Ranjit including those working in Reception and Reservation Counters have been making representations in the past for the revision of their grades and scales of pay. These representations have been discussed at bipartite level and settlements with the Unions have been made. The last settlement for the gradation of employees and the revision of wages was done in December, 1973 and the settlement is valid till 31st March, 1978. Under this settlement additional benefits such as enhancement of House Rent Allowance from 15 per cent to 25 per cent, enhancement of meal allowance from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 45/- per month, introduction of longevity allowance etc. have been granted. As regards fixation of salaries on promotion from one grade/scale of pay to another grade/scale of pay, the normal rules of pay fixation have been folnlowed and anomalies if any, have been removed.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1696/78].

(c) The employees working at Reception and Reservation Counters are being promoted to the higher posts subject to availability of the posts in the higher scale and the requirements of business to fill up those higher posts, provided the candidates possess the requisite qualifications and experience and skill to shoulder higher responsibilities and also keeping in view the principle of seniority-*cum*-fitness. A Career Development Scheme has also been introduced to give intensive in-service training to the employees for the improvements of their knowledge, skill and efficiency.

(d) The posts of Assistant Managers and above are in the Executive Cadre for which suitable departmental candidates with merit and experience are being given adequate encouragement. Some of the departmental candidates though not possessing the requisite Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering, have been promoted as assistant Managers in Hotel Janpath, Lodi and Ranjit after in-service training. Some of the employees from the Reception and Front Office Department of the Hotels have been promoted from Supervisory and non-executive levels to the executive level of Assistant Manager in the Reservation/Reception Department. One employee has also been promoted to the level of Senior Assistant Manager from the Supervisory cadre after training with-

in ITDC and abroad. The posts of executive cadre are selection posts though eligible departmental candidates, if otherwise found suitable, have invariably given preference over outside candidates.

(e) The matter regarding revision of grades and the pay structures of the non-officer employees of the Catering Establishments of ITDC is being examined by the ITDC Wage Review Committee set up on 5th August, 1977 by the Government of India. The representatives of the employees are also members of the said Committee.

For training and development of the employees, a special Hotel Training Cell is functioning in the Corporation and, as already stated above, the employees have been invited to participate in the Training and Career Development Scheme to improve their promotional prospects.

Credit to Large Industrial Units by Nationalised Banks

1621. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued instructions to the nationalised banks to suspend credit to large industrial units; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal from Multinational Corporations to set up offices in India

1622. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational Corporations have made a proposal to Government to set up their branches/offices in India to bring in foreign investment;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) how many multinational corporations have been permitted to do so?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New International Air Terminal in Delhi

1623. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new big international air terminal in Delhi;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the cost involved; and

(d) when the work on the project is likely to start and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The international Airports Authority of India have drawn up the Master Plan and feasibility report for the international terminal project at Delhi airport. The cost of the project including the passenger and cargo terminals, taxi link and aprons is likely to be Rs. 40 crores approximately.

The project is yet to be approved by the Government.

Resignation of Managing Director of Air India

1624. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:
DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director and another top

official of the Air India have tendered resignation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम में काम कर रहे भूतपूर्व सैनिक

1625. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक जीवन बीमा निगम में काम कर रहे है उन्हें वरिष्ठता और वेतन के मामले में पहले की सैनिक सेवा का लाभ नहीं दिया गया है परन्तु जिन अधिकारियों की भारत सरकार के विभागों में नियुक्त किया गया है उन्हें ऐसे लाभ मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और क्या जीवन बीमा निगम में काम करने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को यह लाभ देने के लिए कोई प्रयास करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम के ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें उनकी पिछली सेवा का लाभ नहीं मिला है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). शायद माननीय सदस्य उन सेना से निवृत्त एमजेसी कमीशन अफसरों और शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन अफसरों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिन्हें जीवन बीमा निगम में नौकरी दी गई है । इन अधिकारियों की सहायता करने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने ऐसे अधिकारियों के वास्ते कुछ प्रतिशत खाली स्थान सुरक्षित करने का निर्णय किया और उन्हें निम्नलिखित अन्य लाभ भी दिए :

(i) जीवन बीमा निगम की प्रथम श्रेणी की सेवा में नियमित प्रतियोगिओं के लिए निर्धारित तीन परीक्षा पत्रों के बजाए एमजेंसी कमीशन अफसर को केवल दो पत्रों (सामान्य ज्ञाव और अंग्रेजी) में ही परीक्षा देनी थी ।

(ii) आयु सीमा में उतने वर्षों की छूट दी गई थी जितने वर्षों तक उन्होंने सेना में सेवा की थी ।

(iii) इंटरव्यू में बुलाए जाने की अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए लिखित पत्रों में इन अधिकारियों द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाने वाले अंकों का प्रतिशत अन्य उम्मीदवार से अपेक्षित प्रतिशत से कम रखा गया ।

निगम ने वरिष्ठता और वेतन निर्धारित करने के मामले में उन्हें कोई लाभ नहीं दिया है । उन एमजेंसी कमीशन अफसरों और शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन अफसरों को जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में नौकरी कर रहे हैं, वरिष्ठता और वेतन निर्धारण के मामले में फायदा पहुंचाने का आम सवाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Rise/fall in prices of commodities

1626. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price rise at the end of 1977 and what was the price rise at the end of 1976;

(b) what specific steps Government have taken to control the prices in the last six months;

(c) which are the commodities of which there is price increase in the last three months;

(d) which are the commodities of daily use, whose prices fell in the last six weeks; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the margin of profit for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) On a point to point comparison, the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) rose by 3.7 per cent in 1977 as compared with 6.3 per cent in 1976.

(b) The steps taken to check price rise have been described in the Economic Survey, 1977-78, recently presented to Parliament.

(c) In the last three months, that is, between November 12, 1977 and February 11, 1978 there was a net price rise in cases such as barley, moong, ghee, meat, groundnuts and groundnut oil, tea, soap, cotton cloth, jute manufactures and cement.

(d) The commodities of daily use, whose prices have fallen in the last six weeks, that is, between December 31, 1977 and February 11, 1978, include rice, jowar, masoor, urad, potatoes, onions, eggs, fish, sugar, Khandsari, gur, vanaspati, mustard oil, and turmeric.

(e) Apart from specific measures of price and distribution control, market intervention by public agencies such as NAFED and NCCF, and imports of sensitive commodities such as edible oils and cotton, help in restraining profit margins and ensuring reasonable prices to consumers. Such measures as abolition of sole selling agencies (e.g. in sugar and vanaspati industries) and control over restrictive trade practices also tend to have the same effect.

Non-recoverable amounts advanced by Nationalised Banks to various Parties

1627. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees advanced by the nationalised banks to the various parties are not being recovered by the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the total amount of bad debts or doubtful loans by the nationalised banks in the last 3 months;

(c) the names of the parties against whom loans of 50 lakhs and above have been pending for recovery for the last two years or more; and

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The question of recovery of advances granted by nationalised banks normally arises in the case of advances which have become due for repayment according to the repayment schedule and those which have been specifically recalled. In the event of failure of the borrowers to repay the advances in such cases, banks proceed in the first instance to realise the security, if any, charged in the relative accounts. Where no security is available but there is surety/guarantor for the advances, banks try to recover from the surety/guarantor also. If these efforts fail, banks take legal steps for the recovery of the dues.

(b) According to the form of Balance Sheet and P/L Account prescribed in Schedule III to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors.

(c) In accordance with the provisions contained in the statute governing the functioning of nationalised

banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to individual constituents are not to be divulged.

(d) All banks have their own books of instructions for effective post sanction supervision and follow-up of the advances to ensure that the repayments are made in accordance with the repayment schedules. Credit facilities sanctioned subject to repayment schedules are generally recovered by the banks out of the borrowers cash generation. Whenever the cash generated is not enough to meet the repayment requirements, banks review the facilities given to the borrowers and take further appropriate action including reduction of facilities, recall of advance, increase of margin, securing of additional securities, selling of goods, stocks pledged, taking legal action etc.

Dry Port near Delhi

1628. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Government over the demand for having a dry port near Delhi;

(b) how long this matter has been pending and why no decision has been taken so far;

(c) what is the latest thinking of Government over this problem; and

(d) what will be the cost of the dry port and what will be the advantages of it for the traders of Delhi and nearby States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The question of establishing a Dry Port in the Northern Region of India has been under consideration of the Government since about 1969. No final decssion about the location of the project could be taken. In July 1977, after careful consideration, Government came to the conclusion that the project is not of immediate priority in the present stage of the country's economy. It was, thherefore, decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation.

Cost estimates can be worked out only after a decision about the location has been taken. The exporters and importers, who use the Dry Port will be able to complete necessary documentation and other formalities at the Dry Port itself instead of having to do so at the sea ports.

Customs exemption given to Shri Brahmchari's Imported Aircraft

1629. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) name of a Chairman and the Director of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and Enforcement Directorate, respectively, when a Brahmchari's imported aircraft was given customs exemption;

(b) to what extent a revenue loss had taken place and what action has been taken for violating the FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) blatently; and

(c) what action has been taken against the two principal officers mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Shri Jasjit Singh was the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and Shri S. B. Jain was the Director of Enforcement at the relevant time.

(b) The customs duty which would have been leviable but for the exemption from duty works out Rs. 27,504.64 paise. The exemption was given on the basis of the claim that the aeroplane was a free gift and was subject,

inter alia to the condition that the aeroplane will be used for transportation of the students and teachers from the plains to the Ashram and back and the yoga training will be imparted free of cost.

On 29-4-1977, on learning that these conditions were being violated, the aeroplane was seized by the Customs authorities at Delhi under the provisions of Customs Act 1962. A Show Cause Notice calling upon the persons concerned as to why the aeroplane should not be confiscated and penalties imposed under the Customs Act has been issued. The parties have, however challenged seizure of the aircraft in the High Court under a Civil Writ Petition.

Foreign Exchange Angle

Violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has come to notice and this is being enquired into by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Shri Jasjit Singh had no occasion to deal with this exemption matter. The Shah Commission of Enquiry has recorded evidence in this regard and further course of action will be taken in the light of its findings.

Misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation

1630. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as assured by him on the floor of this House, during the last Winter Session, the case of misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation, Bombay under the control of Goenkas of Duncan Brothers, has been reopened;

(b) if so, progress so far and if not, why this delay in reopening the case;

(c) whether Asian Cables Corporation has been given fresh import licences worth Rs. 3.5 crores; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) had been moved on 23-11-77 to have the case re-examined by the Law Ministry. Their advice is awaited.

(c) and (d). Two licences of the value of Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 68 lakhs respectively were issued in December, 1976 for the import of equipment for manufacture of cross linked power cables. In addition to this, six licences and one release order worth Rs. 1 75,50;631/- were issued for import of raw materials and spares for the manufacture of cables and wires by the company, during 1975, 1976 and 1977. These licences have been issued as per the import policy in force from time to time.

Appointment of a Team by IDBI to Study the Affairs of Madras Aluminium Company

1631. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India appointed a nine-man team to study the affairs of the Madras Aluminium Company;

(b) whether the team have already submitted their report to the Government;

(c) if so, whether it has been alleged that the report indicts the mismanagement of MALCO by the present Managing Director at the instance of one of the regional directors of Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A joint inspection to study the affairs of Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd. was conducted by officers of IDBI. IFCI, ICICI and UTI in June 1977.

(b) Based on the joint inspection, officers of IDBI prepared a report which is an internal document of IDBI and, therefore, has not been submitted to Government.

(c) and (d). I.D.B.I. reports that the inspecting officers of IDBI had found the management of the company ineffective and had recommended its professionalisation. The report was discussed at the meeting of the senior executives of the financial institutions in August 1977 and at the inter-institutional meeting in September 1977. The need for professionalisation of the management of the company was endorsed at these meetings and necessary follow up action is in hand.

Policy regarding indianisation or Sterling Tea Companies

1532. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed their policy for Indianisation or rupeeisation for Sterling Tea Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications pending before the Government from the Sterling Tea Companies for Indianisation with details;

(d) whether in order to avoid the processes of provisions of FERA many of these have been transferring ownership to various Indians with some underhand dealings and payments in part are being made from the Overseas accounts by Indian industrialists;

(e) if so, whether Government have investigated into such dealings and found out ways to check such malpractices; and

(f) if so, the details of action being taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The purchase of sterling shares by Indian residents requires the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India and no such permission has been accorded. On the other hand, if the sterling shares have been purchased on the London Stock Exchange by non resident Indians, it would still be counted as non-resident shareholding only, and the obligation to reduce the foreign shareholding to 74 per cent would still remain on the company.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Statement

LIST OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

1. Amgoorie Tea Estates Ltd., Calcutta

2. Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta

3. Assam Company Ltd., Calcutta.

4. Assam Estates Ltd., Calcutta.

5. Attareekhat Tea Co. Ltd.

6. Assam Dooars Tea Co. Ltd.

7. Bargang Tea C.o Ltd., Calcutta.

8. Bordubi Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

9. Boyai Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

10. The British India Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta

11. Boyeli Tea Co Ltd., Calcutta.

12. The Bamgaon Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

13. Bazaloni Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

14. Buxa Doors Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

15. The British Darjeeling Tea Co. Ltd.

16. British Assam Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

17. Bengal United Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

18. Brae & Chingur Tea Estates Ltd., Calcutta.

19. Balijan Tea Co. Ltd.

20. Belseri Tea Co. Ltd.

21. Badulipar Tea Co. Ltd. Calcutta.

22. Cachar & Doors Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

23. Cooperative Wholesale Society Ltd.

24. Corramore Tea Co. Ltd.

25. The Craigmore Land & Produce Co. Ltd.

26. The Chulsa Tea Co. Ltd.

27. Doom Dooma Tea Co. Ltd.

28. Darjeeling Consolidated Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

29. Dangua-Jhar Tea Co. Ltd.

30. Duamara Tea Co. Ltd.

31. Dejoo Tea Co. Ltd.

32. Deamoolie Tea Co. Ltd.

33. Dekhari Tea Co. Ltd.

34. Empire Plantations Ltd.

35. Eastern Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

36. Endogram Tea Co. Ltd.

37. Gingia Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

38. Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.

39. Halem Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

40. Harmūthy Tea Co. Ltd.

41. Hope Tea Co. Ltd.

42. Hatimara Tea Co. Ltd.

43. Hunwal Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

44. Itakhooli Tea Co. Ltd.

45. Imperial Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

46. Isa-Bheel Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

47. Jorehaut Tea Co. Ltd.

48. The Jhanzie Tea Association Ltd.

49. Koomsong Tea Co. Ltd.

50. Laktaria Ltd.

51. Lebong Tea Co. Ltd.

52. Leesh River Tea Co. Ltd.

53. Longai Valley Tea Co.

54. Marangi Tea Co. Ltd.

55. Majuli Tea Co. Ltd.

56. Moabind Tea Co. Ltd.

57. Madras Tea Estates Ltd.

58. Moran Tea Estates Ltd.

59. Meenglas Tea Co. Ltd.

60. Pabbojan Tea Co. Ltd.

61. Rajmal Tea Co. Ltd.

62. Rupajuli Tea Co. Ltd.

63. Rupai Hea Co. Ltd.

64. The Rajat Ali Tea Co. Ltd.

65. Southern India Tea Estates Co. Ltd.

66. Stanmore Anamallay Estates Ltd.

67. Singlo Tea Co. Ltd.

68. Scottish Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

69. Salonag Tea Co. Ltd.

70. The Sonalbheel Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

71. Thanai Tea Co. Ltd.

72. Tingri Tea Co. Ltd.

73. The Tara Tea Co. Ltd.

74. Upper Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

75. Zaloni Tea Estates Ltd.

Joint Ventures by India and Egypt

1633. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some change in the Indo-Egyptian trade policy after the visit of Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister to India recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has decided to liberally sanction joint-ventures by Indians in Egypt;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what are the fields activities where Egypt seek our cooperation for total economic trade development beneficial to both; and

(e) steps to be taken for ensuring inflow of benefits of such joint-ventures in the country in view of strains over Egypt's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). There has been no change in the policy relating to trade with the Arab Republic of Egypt following the recent visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt to India. Discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt related to the field of power and energy. The conclusions reached have been detailed in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 240 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd February, 1978.

Proposals for setting up joint ventures in foreign countries-including Egypt, are considered according to the guidelines prescribed by the Government in this regard. In considering such proposals, all relevant aspects including the details of the foreign participation, the soundness of the scheme and the expected returns are taken into account.

Matters relating to trade with the Arab Republic of Egypt were reviewed at the Indo-ARE trade talks held in October 1977. Both sides expressed their desire to diversify and strengthen the trade.

Projects behind Schedule in the Public Sector

1634. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects in the public sector which are behind schedule and the period of delay in each case;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite completion of these projects and the estimated additional expenditure likely to be incurred as a result of delay in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Information based on the latest review of progress is given in the attached statement.

(b) The major reasons accounting for delay in completion of public sector projects include:—

(i) delay in civil works, especially in foundation work or on account of infra-structure availability such as, power, water, etc.

(ii) delay in supply and erection of indigenous equipment;

(iii) delay in receipt and installation of imported plant and machinery;

(iv) labour problems, including strikes at site or with suppliers;

(v) delay in getting approval from technical consultants and/or Government;

(vi) initial estimate errors in project report and miscellaneous reasons such as unprecedented monsoon rains, delaying works in some projects.

(c) In all public sector projects, especially major complex projects, construction and erection activities are invariably controlled by a well developed Management Information System, making use of modern techniques, such as PERT and CPM, so that delays are reduced to the extent possible. Government have at the same time taken steps to streamline systems relating to sanction of projects, release of rupee finance and foreign exchange, examination of investment proposals, etc. Government attach considerable importance to eliminating delay in project completion according to schedule and the matter is constantly under review at various levels.

It would be difficult to estimate additional expenditure incurred on projects as a result of delay in their completion since these delays result from a variety of factors mentioned above and also include costs arising from escalation of prices due to domestic or international factors, changes in the technology of plant and equipment, modification in the scope of projects, etc.

Statement ..

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approximate delay
1	2	3
1.	Bokaro Steel Plant 1·7 Million stage	4½ Years
	2nd Stage 1·7 Million to 4 million.	2 ,,
2.	Hindustan Zinc Vizag Lead-Zinc Smelter Project.	½ ,,
3.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Meghahataburu Project.	½ ,,
4.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Project Crude Distillation.	½ ,,
5.	IOC Mathura Refinery Mechanical Erection.	
6.	IOC Gujarat Refinery Expansion	½ ,,
7.	Fertilizer Corporation Haldia Project.	2 ,,
8.	Fertilizer Corporation Ramagundam Project.	3½ ,,
9.	FCI Talchar Project.	3½ ,,
10.	FCI Sindri Modernisation	½ ,,
11.	FCI Trombay IV Expansion.	1½ ,,
12.	National Fertilizers Bhatinda Project.	½ ,,
13.	National Fertilizers Panipat Project.	
14.	Cement Corporation of India Rajban Project.	1½ ,,
15.	Cement Corpn. of India Mandhar Expansion Project.	2 ,,
16.	Cement Corporation of India Neemuch Project.	1 ,,
17.	Cement Corporation of India Akaltara Project.	1 ,,
18.	Cement Corporation of India Yerragumtla.	½ ,,
19.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Endosulfan Technical Project Udyogmandal	1 ,,

1	2	3
	Formulation Plant	½ Years
20.	Hindustan Machine Tools Zector Project Pinjore.	1 ,,
21.	HMT Printing Machinery Project.	3½ ,,
22.	Indian Telephone Industries Telephone Switching Equipment Factory Rae Bareli	½ ,,
23.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Expansion (Machinery & Equipment)	5 ,,
	Development Programme I.A.	½ ,,
24.	Cochin Shipyard (Building) Repair Dock & Quays 1 to 3 Plant & Eqpt.	3 ,,
25.	Hindustan Paper Corpn., Kerala Newsprint Project.	1 ,,
26.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Project.	2 ,,
27.	International Airports Authority of India.	1 ,,
	Bombay Airport, New International & Cargo Terminal complex.	

Export of Tea, Sugar, Groundnut Seeds, Oil and Fish during 1977-78

1635. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rise/fall in the export of tea, sugar, groundnut seeds, oil and fish during the year 1977-78; and

(b) the comparative figures of foreign exchange earned and the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Comparative figures of exports foreign exchange earned and reasons for rise/shortfall in respect of tea, sugar and fish are as under:—

Tea

Year	Quantity (M. Rgs.)	Valuex (Rs. Crore)
1976-77 . April-January' 77	213·65	252·34
1977-78 April-January '78	191·36	485·66

Export of tea was kept at law level as compared with the last year to make more tea available for domestic consumption at a reasonable price. This step was necessary in the fact of unprecedented price rise witnessed in January-March, 1977. However, foreign exchange earnings were much higher as compared to last year.

Sugar

Year	Quantity (Lakh Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1976-77 . (April-Feb. '77	4·62	125.34
1977-78 . (April-Feb. '78)	0·45	10.43

Exports of sugar were very small during 1977-78 compared to earlier years due to exceptionally low prices prevailing in the international market.

(Marine Products)

Fish

Years	Quantity (In tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1976-77 . (April-December '76)	49059	133·59
1977-78 . (April-December '77)	47273	142·97

The marginal decline is partly due to slight reduction in catch of Shrimp and unsettled market conditions in the importing countries.

Groundnut seeds and edible oils

Export of groundnut seeds, and groundnut oil is not permitted.

Representation regarding Exemption of Soyamilk from Excise Duty and other Taxes

1636. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from a soyamilk producer from Nagpur dated 11th April, 1977 seeking exemption of soyamilk from levy of excise duty and other taxes;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as well as CFTRI and IARI have termed the soyamilk as 'not a vegetable Juice'; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, what are the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have exempted Soya Milk from the whole of excise duty leviable thereon; this exmption is effective upto 31-3-79.

सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में हवाई अड्डों से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान माल सेवा

1637. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अरब और अन्य देशों को माल भेजने के लिये सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पोरबन्दर, केसोद, राजकोट, जामनगर, भुज, भावनगर आदि किसी हवाई अड्डे से विमान माल वहन सेवा आरंभ करने का है, यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब से आरम्भ की जायेगी और ये सेवा किन किन हवाई अड्डों से आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या विमान मालवाहन सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र से प्राप्त हुई, यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग किन-किन स्थानों से तथा किन-किन तारीखों को प्राप्त हुई और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

गुड़ के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्धों को हटाया जाना

1638. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुड़ के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध पिछली बार कब लगाया गया था और इस को कब हटाया गया था ;

(ख) गुड़ के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) किन देशों को गुड़ का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(घ) गुड़ का कितना न्यूनतम मूल्य रिकार्ड किया गया तथा किस तिथि को किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) गुड़ के निर्यात की अनुमति कोटा आधार पर दी गई है। अगस्त, 1977 में 1000 मी० टन गुड़ का कोटा राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत निर्यात किए जाने के लिए रिलीज किया गया था। 1 फरवरी, 1978 को 5000 मे० टन का अतिरिक्त कोटा रिलीज किया गया। 20 फरवरी, 1978 को सरकार ने इस के निर्यात पर लगे सभी कोटाज प्रतिबंधों को हटा लेने का निर्णय किया।

(ख) गुड़ के निर्यात पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि जोरदार उत्पादन के कारण घरेलू बाजार में इसकी कीमत घट गई थीं।

(ग) गुड़ के निर्यात की अनुमति उन सभी देशों को है जिन के साथ हमारे व्यापारिक संबंध हैं।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता रे। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एसटी**–1697/78]।

स्पति उत्पादकों को दिये गये आयातित तेलों के बारे में शिकायतों की जांच

1639. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977 में अब तक वनस्पति उत्पादकों को प्रतिवर्ष किस-किस प्रकार का और कितना-कितना आयातित तल दिया गया ;

(ख) वनस्पति उत्पादकों को यह तेल किस दर से दिया गया; और

(ग) क्या वनस्पति उत्पादक संगठन से राज्य व्यापार निगम और आयातित तेल और फैटस के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ; और यदि हां, तो कब और उस में किन बातों का उल्लेख है और सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जायेगी और कब ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) वर्ष 1975–76 और 1976–77 तथा 1977 में अब तक वनस्पति उत्पादकों की प्रतिवर्ष जिस-जिस प्रकार का और जितना-जितना आयातित तेल दिया गया ;

(मात्रा मीटरी टनों में)

तेल की किस्म	1975–76	1976–77	1977 (दिसम्बर तक अनन्तिम)
1	2	3	4
सोयाबीन	3,267	1,69,711	2,97,000
रेपसीड	14,156	45,233	13,170
ताड़	31,781	53,305	50,815
सूर्यमुखी बीज	768	3,480	—
मूंगफली	—	—	665

(ख) वनस्पति उत्पादकों को आयातित तेल जिस दर पर दिया गया ;

(रु० प्रति मीटरी टन एक्स टैंक)

तेल की किस्म	1975–76	1976–77	1977 (दिसम्बर, 77 तक)	
सोयाबीन	4,000	5,300–6,000	6,000	30–6–77 तक
			75% 6,500	1–7–77 से
			15% 8,250	31–10–77 तक
			5,950	1–11–77 से
			5,600	30–6–77 तक
ताड़	5,000	4,700–5,600	5,600	30–6–77 तक
			75% 6,100	1–7–77 से
			150% 7,850	31–10–77 तक
			5,500	1–11–77 से
सूर्यमुखी बीज	5,000–6,300	5,000–5,250	—	—
रेपसीड	5,000	4,800–6,400	6,300	1–4–77 से 31–10–77 तक
			5,950	
मूंगफली	—	—	8,250	

(ग) जी, हां, जनवरी, 1978 में भारतीय वनस्पति उपादक ऐसोसियेशन ने अपने अभ्यावेदन में सुझाव दिया है :—

(i) वनस्पति उद्योगों को आयातित तेलों का आबंटन तथा वितरण करने के कार्य में वह भी शामिल की जाये ; और

(ii) वनस्पति कारखानों को उनके वनस्पति तथा परिष्कृत तेल के उत्पादन के आधार पर टिन प्लेटों के वितरण के लिए ऐसोसियेशन को आयात लाइसेंस दिया जाये ।

जहां तक मद (i) का संबंध है, वनस्पति उद्योगों को आयातित तेलों के वितरण के बारे में चल रहे वर्तमान प्रबंधों के संदर्भ में सरकार इन प्रबंधों में कोई परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती ।

मद (ii) के बारे में इस्पात विभाग से इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है ।

Identification of Essential Items of common use

1640. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the essential items of com-

mon use the prices of which are required to be regulated in the interest of general public;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of such items and in what manner Government propose to regulate their prices and ensure their fair and equitable distribution to the community; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, in what manner Government propose to ensure fair and reasonable distribution of basic and essential commodities to the public and the reasons for not identifying these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHANA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The Government have already identified such commodities. The prices of commodities which are fully or partially regulated in the public interest include wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, soft coke, cultural paper, controlled cloth and other items such as drugs and medicines, cement. These commodities are mainly distributed through the public distribution system of licensed fair price shops and cooperatives and also through recognized/approved agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

अफीम की किस्म की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारी

1641. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफीम की किस्म की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारी अप्रशिक्षित हैं और इसीलिए अफीम उत्पादकों के प्रति न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, और

(ख) इस संबध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): (क) जी, नहीं । अफीम की शुद्धता का पता लगाने के लिए उसका परीक्षण और उस में निहित नमी की मात्रा के अनुसार उसका वर्गीकरण प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है काश्तकारों से तोल केन्द्रों पर अफीम की खरीद के समय इसका अनन्तिम तौर से परीक्षण और वर्गीकरण जिला अफीम अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है और उसका नतीजा काश्तकारों को बता दिया जाता है । इस प्रकार निर्धारित अनन्तिम रकम के 90 प्रतिशत का भुगतान काश्तकारो को तत्काल कर दिया जाता है । अफीम का अन्तिम परीक्षण और वर्गीकरण गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) और नीमच (मध्यप्रदेश) स्थित दोनों सरकारी अफीम कारखानों की प्रयोगशालाओं में योग्य रसायनज्ञों द्वारा प्रतिप्ठित वैज्ञानिक कार्यविधियों के अनुसार किया जाता है और काश्तकारों को अन्तिम भुगतान इन विश्लेषणों के आधार पर किये जाते हैं । यदि किसी पोस्त काश्तकार को जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा किये गये अनन्तिम परीक्षण के नतीजों से सहमति होती है तो उसकी अफीम, सम्बधित कारखानों को अलग से भेजी जाती है और उसे उस कारखाने में उपस्थित होने का विकल्प दिया जाता हैं, जहां अफीम का अन्तिम परीक्षण उसकी मौजूदगी में किया जाता है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त को देखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अफीम के परीक्षण और परिष्करण के लिए प्रयोगशलाएं

1642. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **वित्त** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम का परीक्षण और परिष्करण करने वाली प्रयोगशालाए प्रत्येक अफीम वसूली केन्द्र में स्थित हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अफीम उत्पादकों की न्याय दिलाने तथा उन में विश्वास पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा अफीम के परीक्षण की वर्तमान असंतोषजनक परीक्षण प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). अफीम उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में बहुत से तोल केन्द्र होते हैं, और प्रत्येग केन्द्र पर प्रतिदिन कोई 350 पोस्त काश्तकार अफीम को अपनी उपज देते हैं । सामान्य मिलावटी पदार्थों का पता लगाने के लिए साधारण प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण किये जाते हैं और काश्तकार को देय रकम का 90 प्रतिशत भुगतान तत्काल करने के लिए अफीम का वर्गीकरण अनन्तिम रूप से किया जाता हैं। शेष 10 प्रतिशत रकम का भुगतान, गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) और नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्थित दोनों सरकारी अफीम कारखनों में, जहां विस्तृत जांच करने के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था और प्रयोगशाला उपकरण हैं, रसायन विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अफीम का अन्तिम वर्गीकरण किये जाने के बाद किया जाता हैं ।

निर्यात के लिए तथा देश के अन्दर ही एल्कालायड निकालने के लिए अफीम की प्रक्रिया भी पूर्वोक्त दोनों कारखानों में की जाती है जहां आवश्यक उपकरण और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) काश्तकारों को भुगतान करने के लिए अफीम की जांच का वर्तमान तरीका संतोष जनक ढंग से काम कर रहा है ।

उत्पादकों से अफीम की खरीद

1643. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम उत्पादकों से किस दर पर अफीम की खरीद की जाती है और क्या यह सच हैं कि एक ही किस्म की अफीम के लिए विभिन्न उत्पादकों की भिन्न दरों पर अदायगी की जाती है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई संतोषजनक तरीका अपनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). चालू फसल मौसम 1977–78 के लिए काश्तकारों को देय अफीम की खरीद कीमत नीचे दिये अनुसार :–

वर्ग	कीमत प्रति कि० ग्रा० 70° गाढ़ता पर
	रुपये
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 60 कि०ग्राम और उससे ऊपर अफीम देते हैं ।	220/–
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 45 कि० ग्रा० अथवा उससे अधिक परन्तु 60 कि०ग्रा० से कम अफीम देते हैं ।	200/–
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 35 कि०ग्रा० अथवा उससे अधिक परन्तु 45 कि०ग्रा० से कम अफीम देते हैं ।	180/–
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 30 कि० ग्रा० अथवा उससे अधिक परन्तु 35 कि०ग्रा०से कम अफीम देते हैं ।	150/–

1	2
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 25 कि० ग्रा० अथवा उस से अधिक परन्तु 30 कि०ग्रा० से कम अफीम देते हैं ।	130/-
वे काश्तकार जो प्रति हैक्टर 25 कि० ग्रा० से कम अफीम देते हैं ।	120/-

पूर्वोक्त खण्ड प्रणाली का अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत यह है कि जो काश्तकार प्रति हैक्टर अधिक अफीम देते हैं उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिले । मूल्य-निर्धारण का यह तरीका संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रहा है । उत्पादकों को बेहत्तर कीमतें देने के लिए, इस खण्ड प्रणाली का नवम्बर, 1977 में संशोधन किया गया था ।

Proposal to Regulate Gold Trade

1644. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to regulate the gold trade;

(b) whether it is a fact that private parties are buying gold;

(c) whether this has resulted in the scarcity of gold in the market; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The gold trade in the country is already regulated by a system of licensing of dealers and certification of goldsmiths and maintenance of prescribed accounts the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and rules thereunder.

(b) to (d). There is a total ban on the private acquisition, possession and disposal of primary gold under the Gold (Control) Act. There is no such restriction regarding gold ornaments except that a declaration has to be filed if the total quantity of gold ornaments held, possessed or owned by a person/family exceeds the limits prescribed under the Gold Control Act.

The internal price of gold/gold ornaments has been steadily rising for the last 15 years primarily because of the increasing demand.

Extension of Air Routes and Link between State Capitals and New Delhi

1645. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the present air routes to different parts of the country and join them to the Capital;

(b) whether there are a number of State Capitals which have no direct air route to New Delhi;

(c) if so, the names of the State Capitals; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend the New Delhi air route to those State Capitals?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) With the fleet of Indian Airlines fully committed it would not be possible for Indian Airlines to either start new services or provide additional links at present.

(b) and (c). The capitals of the following State/Union Territories have no direct air connections with Delhi:

State/Union Territory	Capital
1. Assam	Dispur
2. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
3. Sikkim	Gangtok
4. Meghalaya	Shillong
5. Mizoram	Aizawal

1	2
6. Arunachal Pradesh .	Itanagar
7. Pondicherry. .	Pondicherry
8. Lakshadweep .	Kavaratti
9. Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	Silvassa
10. Nagaland .	Kohima
11. Kerala	Trivandrum
12. Orissa . . .	Bhubaneswar
13. Tripura.	Agartala.
14. Manipur.	Imphal

(d) Not at present.

Irregular Credit expansion of Banking System

1646. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is irregular credit expansion of the banking system;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has reviewed the situation; and

(c) if so, the details of the review and steps taken to regularise the credit expansion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The commercial banks vary the size and content of their credit portfolio according to the varying needs of the economy and in keeping with the overall framework of the credit policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. The basic objective of credit policy currently followed is to restrain monetary expansion and at the same time promote capital investment, production and export and augment supplies of consumer goods.

Preferential Treatment Exports/ Imports

1647. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries that have given preferential treatment to Indian exports;

(b) the names of the commodities in respect of which they are giving preferential treatment and what are the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries to whom India has given preferential treatment in respect of import from these countries; and

(d) the names of the commodities in respect of which such preferential treatment is given by India and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Indian exports are receiving preferential treatment:

(i) from developed countries under the Generalised System of Preferences;

(ii) from certain developing countries under the Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations among developing countries of GATT;

(iii) from Arab Republic of Egypt and Yugoslavia under the India-ARE- Yugoslavia Trade Expansion and Economic Cooperation Agreement known as 'Tripartite Agreement";

(iv) from certain Asian developing countries who are signatories to the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among developing member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) known as the Bangkok Agreement; and

(v) from Canada and some Commonwealth developing countries under the Commonwealth Preferential Scheme.

Statements giving names of the countries giving these preferences and the important items covered are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1698/78].

(c) and (d). India also grants tariff preferences to developing countries as under:—

(i) To Arab Republic of Egypt and Yugoslavia under the Tripartite Agreement.

(ii) To Brazil, Republic of Korea, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Tunisia, Uruguay Paraguay, Bangladesh and Greece under the GATT Protocol.

(iii) To Bangladesh, Shri Lanka and Republic of Korea under the Bangkok Agreement.

(iv) To all developing Commonwealth countries under the Commonwealth Preferential Arrangement.

The details of preferences granted by India under these arrangements are given in the Indian Customs and Central Excise Tariff Schedule Published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Financial Aid from World Bank and I.D.A.

1648. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and International Development Authority have committed financial aid for the Fifth Five Year Plan and partly for the Sixth Five Year Plan also;

(b) whether the aid so committed by the World Bank and its agencies is as per expectations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). The World Bank and the International Development Association commit their financial aid on an annual basis. The total aid committed by them so far during the Fifth Plan period (i.e. from 1st April 1974 to date) has been of the order of about US dollars 3190 million.

(b) Yes, Sir.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश में ढील

1649. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीब स्वर्णकारों के हितों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनको रियायत देने हेतु स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश में ढील देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 14-2-1978 को कुछ अधिसूचनाएं/आदेश जारी करके प्रमापित स्वर्णकारों को कुछ रियायत दी गई हैं। इन रियायतों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

कोई भी प्रमापित स्वर्णकार—

(i) ऐसी मानक स्वर्ण छड़ों से आभूषण तैयार कर सकता है और बेच सकता है जिन्हें अपने पास रखने की उसे, ग्राहकों से प्राप्त विशिष्ट आर्डर के संदर्भ में पहले से ही अनुमति प्राप्त है ;

(ii) एक समय में किसी भी व्यक्ति से 35 ग्राम तक के जेवरों की छोटी-छोटी खरीददारियां कर सकता है और जेवर बनाने के लिए अन्य ग्राहकों से प्राप्त विशिष्ट आर्डर को पूरा करने के लिए जेवर बनाने,

उन का निर्माण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए उन का उपभोग कर सकता है । ऊपर उल्लिखित रियायतों का लाभ उठाने वाले स्वर्णकारों को अपना व्यापार एक निश्चित स्थान पर करना पड़ता है और निर्धारित हिसाब किताब रखना पड़ता है ;

(iii) स्वर्णकार का प्रमाण-पत्र केवल स्वर्णकारों के परिवार के सदस्यों की जारी करने की वर्तमान पाबंदियों को हटा लिया गया है । अब कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति स्वर्णकार का प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने का हकदार है जिस के पास स्वर्णकार की आवश्यक दक्षता हो और जिसने किसी प्रमाणित स्वर्णकार के पास कम से कम तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए प्रशिक्षु के रूप में काम किया हो और जिसे किसी मामले में सजा दिये जाने के कारण अथवा स्वर्ण नियंत्रण या तस्करी के किसी अपराध के कारण अर्थदंड लगाये जाने के परिणामतः अयोग्य नहीं ठहराया गया हो ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कुटीर उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण

1650. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को आदेश दिए हैं कि ऋण देते समय विशेषतया, कुटीर उद्योगों को ऋण देते समय पिछड़े इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों में कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए दिए गए ऋण का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जहां कि अधिकांश ऋण आवश्यकताएं लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों समेत उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के संबंध में होती हैं, ऋण देने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें । वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में छोटे उद्योगों को ऋण सहायता देने के कार्य के प्रोत्साहन के लिए रियायती पुनर्वित की भी एक योजना भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा भी चलायी जा रही है ।

आंकड़ा सूचित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में कुटीर उद्योगों के विषय में अलग से आंकड़े सूचित नहीं किये जाते । अलबत्ता लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया जून, 1977 के अंत में 19039 खातों को व्याप्त करते हुए 37.40 करोड़ रूपये थी । इसकी तुलना में जून, 1976 के अन्त में यह राशि 12760 ऋण खातों को व्याप्त करते हुए रु० 31.32 करोड़ रूपये थी ।

Non-Project Aid to India from World Bank and I.D.A.

1651. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank and International Development Association have decided to stop giving India any more non-project aid in the immediate future in view of the country's foreign exchange reserves;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether World Bank and I.D.A. had made provision of Rs. 150 crores non-project loan to India and which will not come now; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The International Development Association has been extending to India a programme to finance miscellaneous

import requirements of certain specified industries. This form of assistance has not been extended by IDA in the current financial year in view of our improved foreign exchange position.

(c) No provision was made by World Bank or IDA for non-project loan to India for the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

Committee on National Policy on Tourism

1652. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to suggest the national policy on tourism;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been formed; and

(c) when the same is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Government has not appointed a Committee to suggest a national policy on tourism as the proposal to set up the Committee is being reconsidered.

Effect of fall in the value of Dollar vis-a-vis the Rupee on Exports

1653. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fall in the value of the dollar vis-a-vis the rupee is affecting the export of engineering goods;

(b) if so, whether the tea and jute have been greatly affected;

(c) if so, how far this is true; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). In a regime of floating exchange rates, short term fluctuations in the value of currencies are a normal occurrence. While the dollar has depreciated vis-a-vis the rupee in recent months, it has also depreciated vis-a-vis several other currencies. It has depreciated against some currencies much more than against the rupee. In a situation like this, it is difficult to make a precise assessment of the effects of exchange rate movements on our exports in general and on exports of particular commodities like engineering goods, tea and jute. With a view to minimising such effects and to impart some stability to the effective exchange rate of the rupee, it is linked to a basket of currencies of our major trading partners. Moreover, as a measure of protection against short term fluctuations in the rupee exchange rate, the Reserve Bank of India offers forward exchange cover to exporters. The exchange rate of the rupee is kept under continuous watch and suitable adjustments are made in it from time to time.

Merger of Subsidearies of State Bank of India

1654. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to merge the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India with the State Bank all over the country with a view to having a single State Bank operational unit and a uniform officers and clerical cadre;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government or the Reserve Bank at present.

Growth of Air Transport during next Decade

1655. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan or proposals to provide an important stimulus to the growth of air transport in the country during the next decade;

(b) if so, broad indication thereof;

(c) whether Government are actively considering construction of more airports and particularly more international airports, to meet the growing demand of air travels both by international tourists and nationals within the country; and

(d) if so, main indication of such steps and measures being considered.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Plans and proposals of the agencies connected with air transport are coordinated to arrive at an overall Plan for the civil aviation sector taking into account the need to provide a stimulus for the growth of AIR-Transport. However, specific plans/proposals for the next five years are under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Offer from World Bank to Finance Development of Small Scale, Cottage and Rural Industries

1656. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has renewed its offer to finance the development of the small-scale, cottage and rural industries in the country;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank had made such an offer earlier in 1976;

(d) if so, whether Government recommended one or more projects in the small-scale sector for such credit-help to the World Bank;

(e) if so, full facts thereof; and

(f) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The projects for financing by the World Bank and its soft lending affiliate, the International Development Association, are identified by Government of India and posed to them for assistance. There are continuous and informal consultations with them for identification of suitable projects for Bank Group assistance, including projects relating to the development of small scale sector.

(d) to (f). The recommendations of the Government for projects in the small scale sector would be based on the proposals which are currently being formulated and the full details will be available after these proposals are concretised.

Request by Foreign Airlines to re-open Flights to Calcutta Airports

1657. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 foreign airlines indicated their willingness to re-open their flights to Calcutta airport;

(b) whether a few new foreign airlines desired to open their flights to Calcutta airport;

(c) if so, facts thereabout in both such cases; and

(d) the reasons for not allowing the desiring International Airlines to re-open or open their flights to Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No foreign airline has come up with the request to operate flights to/through Calcutta airport within its frequency entitlement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India would welcome and encourage operation of scheduled air services by foreign airlines to/through Calcutta within their traffic entitlements.

Price rise of Food Articles

1658. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest figures regarding the price rise of consumer's commodities, particularly about food articles;

(b) whether during last six months prices of the above commodities recorded rise or fall and the facts thereabout;

(c) steps taken by Government for arresting price rise rate; and

(d) the result achieved thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Steps to contain inflation, and the results thereof, are described in the Economic Survey, 1977-78, presented to the Parliament recently.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base: 1970-71=100) Selected Consumer Commodities.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Over the year, i.e. 11-2-78. over 12-2-77	Over six months, i.e., 11-2-78 over 13-8-77
1	2	3
ALL COMMODITIES	—1·2	—4·2
II. *Primary Articles*	—0·8	—5·5
Food Articles	+4·3	—4·2
Foodgrains	+5·8	+0·7
Cereals	—0·9	—3·9
Rice	—4·2	—13·5
Wheat	+1·0	+7·4
Jowar	—5·5	—2·9
Bajra	+4·6	+7·1

1	2	3
Pulses	+36·2	+19·5
Gram	+47·8	+25·8
Arhar	+34·5	+19·3
Moong	+32·8	+23·9
Masoor	+31·8	+20·3
Urad	+4·5	—9·8
Fruits & vegetables	+6·3	—16·6
Milk & milk products	+2·3	—1·1
Eggs, fish & meat	+8·8	+0·5
Condiments & spic	+13·8	—0·8
Miscellaneous food items	—12·8	—10·3
Tea	—16·3	—12·9
Coffee	—11·7	—8·6
II. *Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants*	+0·1	—0·7
III. *Manufactured Products*	—1·7	—8·9
Food Products	—14·9	—16·6
Dairy products	+5·9	No ch.
Grain mill products	+2·4	—1·9
Bakery products	—0·6	No ch.
Sugar, khandsari & gur	—21·5	—23·3
Edible oils	—8·4	—12·5
Cotton textiles	+8·0	+1·6

Growth of Inflation

1659. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) comparative figures about inflation during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) the reasons for growth of inflation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to arrest inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) According to the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 =100) the rate of inflation, on point to point basis, during 1975, 1976 and 1977 was as follows:

1975	(—) 5.5 per cent
1976	(+) 6.3 per cent
1977	(+) 3.7 per cent

(b) and (c). As on February 11, 1978, however, the rate of annual inflation was negative (—1.2 per cent). Thus, the inflationary forces which were in operation in 1976 have been successfully checked. The steps taken in this connection have been outlined in the Economic Survey, 1977-78, recently presented to Parliament.

High rates for Rooms in Big Hotels

1660. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that big hotels in the country are charging very high rates for rooms from the guests/tourists;

(b) whether there is any Government check on the rates being charged by the hotels from guests for rooms if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the room rents in the hotels in the public and private sectors, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Government is aware, that rates charged by deluxe hotels are relatively higher than the rates charged by other hotels which have foreign occupancy. However, the hotel rates or group tariffs are fixed in accordance with an internationally accepted formula which allows a fair return on operational costs. The Department of Tourism approves hotel tariff worked out on the basis of this formula, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. Thereafter for every revision in hotel tariff, the approval of the Department is obtained.

(c) The matter is under review.

Financial aid by the Centre to States

1661. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps are being considered to discourage States from depending on the Centre for more and more money continuously; and

(b) if so, the nature of measures being adopted in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Centre and the States are partners in the process of economic development. The Central and the State Plans reinforce each other and together subserve the nationally accepted economic and social objectives. There is thus a close financial inter-dependence between the Centre and the States. The Centre has been urging the State Governments to strengthen their resource base by tapping more intensively the sectors in their fiscal jurisdiction and by securing adequate returns on investment in irrigation, power and other projects.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति

1662. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3(3) उनके मंत्रालय में पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1977 के बाद वाली छमाही में कुल कितने सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, नोटिस, टेंडर परमिट जारी हुए और उन में से अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में जारी किये गये आदेशों आदि की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त धारा का पालन पूरी तरह नहीं हो रहा है, तो इसका क्या कारण है और उस के पालन के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की

व्यवस्थाओं का यथासम्भव अधिकतम अनुपालन किया जा रहा है, जैसाकि संलग्न विवरण से देखा जा सकता है ।

मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

ऐसे दस्तावेज जिनके लिए राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाएगा	जुलाई–दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान जारी किए गए		
	हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गये	केवल हिन्दी में जारी किये गये	केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये
1. सामान्य आदेश	151	—	—
2. नियम	1	—	—
3. अधिसूचनाएं	39	—	—
4. प्रशासनिक और अन्य रिपोर्ट	—	—	—
5. प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां	7	—	—
6. संसद् के सदन या सदनों में रखे गए कागजात	7	—	—
7. संविदा और करार	—	—	—
8. लाइसेंस	—	—	—
9. परमिट	—	—	—
10. नोटिस	—	—	—
11. टैंडर के फार्म	—	—	—

प्रकाशनों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का हिन्दी मे मुद्रण

1663. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय / विभागों से 1977 मे कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन और पत्र-पत्रिकाएं निकाले गये ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रकाशनों एवं पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में से कितने हिन्दी में निकाले गये और अन्य प्रकाशनों आदि को हिन्दी में न निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या अब अंग्रेजी में निकाले जा रहे सभी प्रकाशनों एवं पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में भी निकालने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) से (घ). संसद् के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सरकारी रिपोर्टों के अलावा, जो कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में पेश की जाती हैं, पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (मुख्य) द्वारा वर्ष 1977 में कोई भी प्रकाशन अथवा पत्र-पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित नहीं की गई हैं। मंत्रालय के संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों / सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में वांछित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Individuals or Companies who have submitted highest value of Demonetised Currency Notes for Exchange

1664. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what value of the demonetised notes have been submitted for exchange to the Reserve Bank so far and what are the names of top twenty individuals or companies who have submitted the highest value of currency notes for exchange;

(b) what is the balance of the demonetised currency notes with the public and what are the reasons for those notes not being presented for exchange; and

(c) in how many cases have the Income Tax Authorities started investigations so as to uncover possible black money and undeclared wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As per the information available at present with the Reserve Bank of India, the total value of demonetised notes tendered by the public for exchange is about Rs. 60 crores. The names of top 20 individuals or companies who have submitted highest value of currency notes are not yet available and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information regarding notes not surrendered by the public is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. All the notes have not been surrenderd by the public presumably because of their inability to render satisfactory explanation as regards their possession.

(c) The enquiries by the Income-tax Department in respect of declarations are in progress; priority being given to declarations involving large amounts. As per information presently available, over two thousand and seven hundred premises have been surveyed under section 133A of the Income-tax Act.

Outstanding Income Tax and Corporate Tax Arrears

1665. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of income tax and corporate tax arrears which are outstanding to date (latest) and what are the measures being taken to recover the arrears;

(b) what are the names of top twenty individuals and companies in whose names the maximum arrears are outstanding; and

(c) what action has been taken against these defaulters for recovery of tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The arrear of Income-tax and Corporation tax as on 31st December 1977 are as under:

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Gross demand outstanding	*Net Arrears*
1,008·76	725·70

Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:

(a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable immovable properties.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers, have been asked to pay special attention to the work of collection/reduction of income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also supervised by senior officers in the Department.

(b) and (c). Complete information as on 31st December, 1977 in this behalf is not presently available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Goyal Committee report on Trade in Edible Oil

1666. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whethter he has received Report of the Goyal Committee regarding trade in edible oil;

(b) if so the main features thereof; and

(c) decision taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Report are as under:—

(i) The Report provides a review of the edible oil economy of the country and brings out the important considerations which should be taken into account in evolving coordinated policies for regulation and development of edible oils in India.

(ii) The Report examines the decision of the former Government to allow free imports of edible oil through private trade and brings out that the decision was defective in following respects:—

(a) The import licences were issued freely under the OGL Scheme, which was meant for the actual users of small scale sector,

(b) no value limit was placed on a licence;

(c) no condition or obligations were laid on the importers;

(d) the validity period of licences was one year when the need was to import as quickly as possible;

(e) all procedural formalities were drastically cut down;

(f) there was no scrutiny, whatsoever, with regard to the capacity of the applicants;

(g) long term financial implications of the decision were not taken into account;

(h) there was no proper agency to follow up the implementation of the licences; and

(i) alternatives available to control prices and ensure larger imports by using institutions like STC were not explored.

(iii) The Report points out that the reliance of the former Government on private trade as a mechanism of meeting a national scarcity situation was a misplaced one, particularly as the edible oil trade is concentrated at a few centres and is in the hands of a small number of large traders.

(iv) The Report makes a detailed analysis of the utilisatinn of the import licences and comes to the conclusion that nearly 80 per cent of the total licensed value was cornered by a small minority of licensees and the utilisation rate was very low. The big traders and importers, have a tendency to operate in a manner that gives them the maximum financial advantage viz. to

restrict imports and phase their import programmes in a manner that would yield maximum advantage.

(v) The Report makes a number of recommendations with regard to the future management of the edible oils economy. The recommendations cover the role of the state agency, the need for a long term perspective for imports and exports the importance of a single agency to coordinate policies and administrative action for the development and regulation of edible oils, the need for statutory price controls and makes suggestions for improving the functioning of the Office of CCI&E, for the proper management of the imports.

(c) The Report is under active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, following measures have already been intiated:—

(i) Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation have already constituted a Working Group to go into all aspects of the matter with a view to formulating a perspective edible oil plan. The report is expected shortly.

(ii) The proposal for establishing a Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils Corporation is under consideration.

Import of Fertilizers

1667. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import a huge quantity of fertilizers involving foreign exchange worth five hundred crores of rupees; and

(b) the steps Government have taken and or propose to take to increase the indigenous production of fertilizers to save such a heavy foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Import of fertilizers is arranged to meet the gap between demand and indigenous supplies from time to time. Side by side, establishment of additional capacity to manufacture them is taken up under the Five Year Plans and annual programmes so as to better meet the increasing demands. Such action in relation to the Sixth Plan is already under Government's considerations.

Subsidy for Export Purposes

1668. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of subsidy given for export purposes at present;

(b) whether the total public expenditure on subsidy to exports has increased;

(c) whether Government have made any survey regarding increase in exports on account of subsidies;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to reduce the subsidies, if so, what are the details thereof; if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is proposed that certain items are exported without any assistance from Government, if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) During the year 1976-77, the total amount spent from the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) towards cash compensatory support amounted to Rs. 236.62 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The rates of cash compensatory support are kept under review with a view to ensure that such support is given only in cases where it is justified.

(e) There are many export products which are being exported without any direct financial assistance from Government. It is the Government's policy to encourage that more and more export products becoming competitive in world markets without depending on Government subsidies.

High Denomination Notes issued by Reserve Bank of India

1669. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of notes of rupees one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand denomination issued by the Reserve Bank separately; and

(b) whether number of notes of rupees one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand denomination each registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) At the close of business on 16th day of January, 1978, the number of bank notes in circulation was about 12.80 lakhs of Rs. 1000/- denomination valued at Rs. 128 crores, 36 300 notes of Rs. 5000/- denomination valued at Rs. 18.15 crores and 346 notes of Rs. 10,000 denomination valued at Rs. 34.6 lakhs. This totals up to about Rs. 146.5 crores. The figures are, however, provisional.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Removal of Trade Barriers between India and U.S.A.

1670. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. has asked the Indian Government for removing trade barriers between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any communication from that Government in this regard;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take thereon; and

(d) what are the trade barriers in operation at present between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d) The trade between India and USA like hat between most other countries, is subject to import duties in many cases. International trade is also affected by various other measures such as export restraints, quantitative restrictions and safeguard measures which have trade—restrictive effect. There are other measures such as customs valuation procedure and technical standards which could also have the same effect. These tariff and non-tariff measures are considered as barries to trade.

At the Multilateral Trade Negotiations being held in Geneva, the U.S.A. and some other developed countries, have made request on India for tariff and non-traiff concessions in agricultural and industrial products of interest to them. The developed countries want these concessions in exchange for similar concessions we have sought from them.

At these negotiations India has so far maintained the stand that in accordance with the Tokyo Ministerial Declaration which launched the negotiations the developing countries expect additional benefits to accrue to them and that contributions would be made by them only after they are able to judge what additional benefits are going to be derived by them. Such contributions by the developing countries will also have to be consistent with their development, financial and trade needs. In accordance with this stand, the response to the requests of the developed countries incluing the U.S.A. will depend on how the negotiations proceed and the results that they bring forth.

Accumulated amount of Foreign Exchange Reserves

1671. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present accumulated amount of foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): India's foreign exchange reserves as on 24th February, 1978 amounted to Rs. 4038.0 crores.

आलू के मूल्यों में कमी

1672. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई फसल के परिणामस्वरूप आलू के मूल्यों में भारी कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसानों के लिये आलू के उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करनेहेतु कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकरिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) यद्यपि नई फसल आ जाने से आलू के मूल्यों में स्पष्ट रूप से कमी हुई है, तथापि 11 फरवरी, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में आलू का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक अभी भी पिछले वर्ष के इसी सप्ताह के सूचकांक से 9·8 प्रतिशत अधिक था।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नेपेड) के साथ इस बात के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं कि बाजार में समय से आवश्यकतानुसार दखल करके आलुओं के भावों को उत्पादकों के लिए अलाभकारी स्तर तक न गिरने दिया जाये।

सोने और चांदी के मूल्यों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

1673. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में प्रचलित सोने और चांदी के मूल्यों के समान भारत में मूल्य लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार देश में तथा विदेशों में प्रचलित सोने और चांदी के मूल्यों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है जिससे उनकी तस्करी को रोका जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : तस्करी को रोकने की दृष्टि से, भारत तथा विदेशो में सोने और चांदी के मूल्यों का सतत अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

U.K. Aid to India

1674. SHRI R .V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U. K. Government has agreed to give India £30 million aid;

(b) if so, what is the total aid assured by the Prime Minister of U.K. when he visited in January, 1978;

(c) how the Government of India is likely to utilise the same; and

(d) whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The UK Government have agreed to extend aid to India in the year 1977-78 to the extent of £144 million (Rs. 228 crores) and not £30 million as stated in the question. The amount of £30 million referred to by the Hon'ble Member represents the funds which are proposed to be used for implementing a Fertiliser Educational Project by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. A part of the funds for this specific programme will be from the aid committed for 1977-78 and the balance from future aid commitments.

(c) This aid will be utilised by India in the following maner:

(i) £70 million (Rs. 110.8 crores) as Maintenance aid which will be used for the import from Britain of wide variety of maintenance goods including raw materials, spares, components and commodities;

(ii) £20 million (Rs. 3.17 crores) as Capital Investment aid for the import of equipment both by the public and private sectors including party through the Financial Institutions like IFCI & ICICI;

(iii) £30 million (Rs. 47.5 crores) as Mixed Project aid for the import of equipment and machinery for the mutually agreed large valued projects;

(iv) £20 million (Rs. 31.7 crores as Sectoral aid for meeting the import requirements of Coal and Powder Sectors; and

(v) £4 million (Rs. 6.3 crores) as Debt Relief.

(d) Five Agreements have been signed with the U.K. Government on 4th January, 1978 for this total amount of £144 million.

Customs Duty Exemptions

1675. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has announced a number of customs duty exemptions during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). During the current year i.e., 1st April 1977 to 28th February 1978, a number of customs duty exemptions exceeding 200 have been issued by the Government under section 25(1) of the Customs Act, 1962. Each of these customs duty exemption notifications under section 25(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, is laid on the Table of the House, together with an Explanatory Memorandum giving the reasons for the exemption. Thus, the information asked for by the Honourable Member is voluminous in nature. If the Honourable Member specifies any particular exemption about which he requires the details and the reasons for the same the information can be furnished.

Reduction of Customs Duty on Components used for Manufacture of Cars, Trucks and Tractors

1676. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the Customs Duty

levied on certain critical components used for the manufacture of cars, trucks and tractors which are being imported on *ad hoc* basis; and

(b) if so, the details of such items and the extent of reduction that has been announced by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). By notifications No. 23-customs and 24-customs dated the 30th January 1978 (valid until 31st March 1978), the Government have reduced the customs duty leviable on components required for the manufacture of motor vehicles and tractors and the goods required for the manufacture of such components from 120 per cent and above to the level of 40 per cent *ad valorem*; these concessions would be applicable only to such components and goods which are covered by special import trade control licences.

Price Behaviour during the Current Year

1677. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the erratic price behaviour during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to stabilise the price-line?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The necessary information has been provided in the Economic Survey, 1977-78, which has recently been presented to Parliament.

Hotels to be constructed during next Five Years

1678. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels running for tourists with rooms capacity in India as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) the number of hotels likely to be constructed during the next five years to facilitate the tourists; and

(c) the sites selected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The number of functioning hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism as on 31st December, 1977 was 287 with a total capacity of 17,831 rooms.

(b) In order to fill the gap of approximately 22,000 hotel rooms between the hotel accommodation presently available in the country and the accommodation required by the end of 1982, 72 hotel projects are under implementation which, when completed, will add 5689 rooms. It is not possible at this stage to state how many more hotels will be constructed in the next Five Year Plan period. However, in order to further augment hotel accommodation to meet the requirements of tourists, various incentives are being given by the Government to entrepreneurs for setting up new hotels.

(c) The types, size and location of the accommodation required at places of tourist interest will be determined after undertaking requisite surveys.

Proposal to reduce or Abolish customs Duty on certain Drugs and Medical Equipment

1679. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce or abolish customs duty on certain drugs and medical equipment; and

(b) if so, the names of items on which customs duty has been abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Government have reduced customs

duty on all medical, dental, surgical and veterinary diagnostic instruments and appliances from 75 per cent to 45 per cent *ad valorem* only w.e.f. 7-10-77. Customs duty on orthopaedic appliances imported by post or air and which are meant for personal use have also been reduced from 120 per cent to 45 per cent *ad valorem* only from that date. Certain life saving drugs. medicines and equipments were exempt from customs duty; Government have extended this concession to any other drug. medicine or equipment which may be certified in each case by the Director General Health Services to be life-saving drugs, medicine or equipment as the case may be. Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment, apparatus and appliances imported by certain categories of hospitals are also exempt from customs duty, subject to certain conditions. Government have also exempted from customs duty certain medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment upto a value of Rs. 50,000 imported by a surgeon or a doctor returning from abroad for permanent settlement in India, subject to certain conditions.

Financial Assistance from Iran

1680. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India proposed some projects to the Shah of Iran for cooperation and financial assistance during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, important details of the development projects proposed agreed to in the industrial, agriculture and irrigation sectors; and

(c) the estimated financial and other assistance committed/likely to be available?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In order to finance approved projects such as the Alumina Project for the Eastern Coast deposits of bauxite, Paper and Pulp Factory for Tripura and the Second Stage of the Rajasthan Canal, the Shahenshah of Iran offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC prices on credit terms or lumpsum payment, as may be suitable. The rupee equivalent of these instalments or the lumpsum as the case may be, would be funded in India as required, and use to finance the approved projects. The Prime Minister of India accepted the offer. The details are to be further discussed and finalise between the two Governments.

नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में आयकर कार्यालय खोला जाना

1681. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीमच जिला मंदसौर, मध्य प्रदेश में जन सुविधा तथा कार्य की अधिकता की दृष्टि से आयकर कार्यालय खोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से तथा क्या ऐसी सुविधा के अभाव में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को काफी कठिनाई होती है और वे लम्बे समय से उक्त सुविधा की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए नीमच में उक्त कार्यालय कब तक खोला जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मन्दसौर में नीमच में एक आयकर कार्यालय खोलने के प्रश्न पर अगस्त, 1977 ; विचार किया गया था। लेकिन यह देखा गया था कि नीमच में

निर्धारितियों की कुल संख्या में से लगभग 80 प्रतिशत निर्धारिती संक्षिप्त: कर निर्धारण योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस योजना के अधीन, किसी निर्धारिती को अपने कर-निर्धारणों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए आय-कर कार्यालय में उपस्थित होना आवश्यक नहीं है । प्रशासनिक प्रतिबन्धों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् नीमच में आयकर कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया था ।

(ङ) नीमच में एक आयकर कार्यालय खोलने के लिये निर्धारितियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये थे। इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था और सभी तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद नीमच में आयकर कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया था। प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताये गये कारणों की वजह से ऐसा किया गया था।

(ग) नीमच में एक कार्यालय खोलने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

हैदराबाद एस्बेस्टोस लिमिटेड, इथीओपियन एयरलाइन्स, डालमिया जैन एयरवेज तथा अन्य पर कर की बकाया राशि

1682. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद एस्बेस्टोस लिमिटेड, इथीओपियन एयरलाइन्स, डालमिया जैन एयरवेज, मैसर्स मोदी स्पिनिंग एन्ड विविंग कम्पनी, गरवारे नाइलान लिमिटेड, निरलोन सिन्थेटिक फाइबर्स एन्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड और जैनेरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी से अभी भी करों की बहुत बड़ी राशि वसूल की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कम्पनी पर करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) यह राशि बकाया होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और ये किन-किन तारीखों से बकाया हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). 31-12-1977 तक मेसर्स जैनेरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लि० की ओर 582/- रु० का सीमा-शुल्क तथा मेसर्स इथोपियन एयरलाइन्स की ओर 1271/- रुपये का विदेश यात्रा कर बकाया था।

प्रत्यक्ष करों तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की यदि कोई रकमें कम्पनियों की ओर बकाया हैं, तो उन के बारे में ब्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है और सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). सीमा शुल्क संबंधी दो मांगों में से एक मांग ताजी है । दूसरे मामले में, संबंधित एयरलाइन्स ने संकेत दिया है कि बकाया रकम की राशि शीघ्र अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ।

प्रत्यक्ष करों तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की यदि कोई रकमें बकाया हैं तो उन के बारे में ब्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है और सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Export and import position in pursuance of new decisions taken

1683. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the extent to which country's import and export position has been favourable in pursuance of new decisions taken in regard to industrial import and export policy and the percentage increase in foreign exchange reserve as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Based on latest provisional data India's overall imports and exports (including re-exports) during April—December 1977 amounted to Rs. 3917.92 crores and Rs. 3952.44 crores respectively as compared with Rs. 3767.70 crores and Rs. 3637.12 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The balance of trade during April—December '77 showed a surplus of Rs. 34.52 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 130.58 crores in April—December 1976.

The foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold, SDRs, and Government holdings) increased from Rs. 2862.99 crores on 31st March 77 to Rs. 3995.80 crores on 17th Feb. 78 showing an increase of Rs. 1132.81 crores since March 31st.

It may however be mentioned that the movement in foreign exchange reserves is the net outcome of a number of factors besides exports and imports. These include receipts and outgo under invisibles, capital transactions, etc.

Feeder Air Services to Places of Tourist Interest

1684. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the plans for providing feeder air services to impotant places of tourist interest;

(b) the extent of Central and State responsibility in this regard; and

(c) the outlays proposed and the time frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). A project report on third Level Air-operations has been received and is under consideration of Government. The report deals with proposals to connect small towns of tourist and other interests not connected by Indian Airlines, economics of operation, nature of Government assistance and such other relevant details.

Export of Coir and Coir Goods

1685. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of coir and coir goods exported this year;

(b) how the position stands as compared to that of last year; and

(c) the future prospect of export in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Total exports during 1977-78 (April 1977—January 1978) were of the order of 36,883 tonnes valued at Rs. 20.78 crores as against 38,120 tonnes valued at Rs. 19.34 crores during the corresponding period in 1976-77.

(c) The present trend of our exports indicates that the target of Rs. 25 crores fixed for 1977-78 will be achieved. Also, better prospects appear to exist for our finished products in West European Markets.

Consultation for the Merger of Chairmanship of Air India and I.A.

1686. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANRANGAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for having a common Chairman for the Boards of Air India and I.A.C.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the former Chairman of Air India was not consulted regarding the merger of Chairmanship in spite of his considerable experience and stewardship in the line; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In the interest of greater and more effective co-ordination between the two Air Corporations it was decided that there should be a common full-time Chairman for the two Boards as from 1st February, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was not necessary.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT 1963 AND CARDAMOM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1977.

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री आरिफ बेग की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) निर्यात (गुण-प्रकार नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) मछली तथा मछली उत्पादों का निर्यात (गुण-प्रकार नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) नियम, 1977, जो दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 4008 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(दो) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् कर्मचारी (वर्गीकरण, नियन्त्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1978, जो दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 42 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(तीन) निर्यात निरीक्षण एजेंसी कर्मचारी (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1978, जो दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 43 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(चार) भुनी तथा नमकीन काजू गिरी निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1978, जो दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 276 म प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-1668/78].

(2) इलायची अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 33 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत इलायची (संशोधन) नियम, 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० सा० नि० 1678 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1669/78].

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 860(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1977 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribu-

tion (Regulation) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1670/78].

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978 NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1944 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): On behalf of Shri Zulfiquarullah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 24(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1978, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1671/78.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 79(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1978, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1672/78.]

(3) A copy each of Notifications No. G.S.R. 38(E) to 40(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1978, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1673/78.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1674/78.]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1978, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Press Council Bill, 1977 to a Joint Committee of the Houses, and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Rabi Ray
2. Shri Dinesh Singh
3. Shri J. S. Tilak
4. Shri Rishi Kumar Mishra
5. Shri Shrikant Verma
6. Shri Sitaram Kesri
7. Shri Jagjit Singh Anand
8. Shri P. Ramamurti
9. Shri E. R. Krishnan
10. Shri Lal K. Advani.

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

[Secretary]

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Monsoon Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 1978."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1978."

12.3½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Fifth Report

SHRI DURGA CHAND (Kangra): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 6th March, 1978, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.

(2) General discussion on the General Budget for 1978-79.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक शान्ति भंग है और मजदूरों में काफ़ी उत्तेजना फैली हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक अशान्ति और मजदूरों में फैली हुई उत्तेजना को देखते हुए—गुप्त-मतदान के माध्यम से यूनियनों को मान्यता मिले—ऐसा बिल आप कब तक लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, ताकि यूनियनों की मान्यता के प्रश्न को लेकर सभी उद्योगों में और देश में जो झगड़े पैदा हो रहे हैं, उत्तेजना फल रही है, कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, अशान्ति फैल रही है, वह समाप्त हो सके ?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, वस्त्र उद्योग निगम द्वारा संचालित जो कपड़ा मिल हैं और विशेष कर जो मध्य प्रदेश में संचालित कपड़ा मिल हैं, उनके कुप्रबन्ध के कारण, अव्यवस्था और उसके फलस्वरूप भ्रष्टाचार के कारण इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन गई है कि वहां क तीन मिलें बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गई हैं। यदि वहां की वे तीन मिल बन्द हो जाती हैं तो हजारों श्रमिकों को अपनी नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा और बेकारी का सामना

करना पड़ेगा । इस विषय पर मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वस्त्र उद्योग निगम की जो कार्य प्रणाली है या इस निगम के द्वारा संचालित मिलों की जो कार्य प्रणाली है, उस के कारण करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा इन मिलों में हो रहा है । उसे ठीक किया जाये अन्यथा हानि निरन्तर बढ़ेगी । इसलिए सदन इस विषय पर विचार करे और इस मद को सदन के विचार के लिए अगले सप्ताह ही कार्य सूची में जोड़ा जाए ।

एक और विषय है जिस का मैं जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं । चीनी के बारे में जो पालिसी या नीति बताई गई है, उस में गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों | के संरक्षण का कोई वर्णन नहीं किया गया है । मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है । उन को राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों का निश्चित रूप से निर्धारित अवधि में पेमेण्ट किया जाए, इस तरह का उल्लेख वक्तव्य में नहीं है । आज गन्ना उत्पादक अत्यन्त दुःखी व चिंतित हैं । उसे कोई संरक्षण नहीं है । इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह में होने वाली कार्यवाही में डाला जाए जिस से सदन में उस पर विचार किया जा सके ।

12.06 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CARDAMOM BOARD

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : मैं श्री आरिफ बेग की ओर से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूं :—

"कि इलायची अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) (ग) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य ऐसी रीति से जैसा अध्यक्ष निर्देश दे, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबन्धों के अध्यधीन इलायची बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें ।"

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मैंने जो प्रश्न किया है, उस का मंत्री जी जवाब दें । सदन में हमें उस का जवाब चाहिए । ऐसी परम्परा यहां रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your suggestion will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम ने सदन में सवाल पूछा है कि मंत्री महोदय यह बिल कब लाना चाहते हैं, यह सदन में बतावें । यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है । पहले भी सदन में मंत्री जी जवाब देते रहे हैं । अगर आप आफ़िस से पूछ लें तो आप को इस बात का पता लग जाएगा कि जवाब देने की परम्परा यहां रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot give you the reply. He can only send it back to the Business Advisory Committee for consideration. He is not deciding about the allotment of time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और सारे देश से इस का सम्बन्ध है और सरकार उस पर विचार कर चुकी है । मैं समझता हूं कि गुप्त मतदान के बारे में सरकार विचार कर चुकी है । इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करता हूं कि वे सदन को यह बताएं कि वे इस बिल को कब लाना चाहते हैं । इस बात की घोषणा वे आज करें कि वे इस बिल को इस सेशन में लावेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the procedure.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): My statement was about Government Business. I would like to submit that in the course of the next few days, there will be ample opportunities for the hon. Members of this House to discuss the Demands for Grants of the various Ministries when such matters, as have been referred to by the hon. Members, can be raised. If the hon. Members want to raise them as separate issues, then the matter will have to go to the Business Advisory Committee for the allotment of time. My submission, Sir, as the hon. Members know, is about Government's business for the next week.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I rise to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I rise to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1977-78.

12.7½ hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES (DEMONETISATION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide in the public interest for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank notes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the public interest for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank

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notes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES (DEMONETISATION) ORDINANCE, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1978.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION *RE* SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, about your motion, please note that under Rule 315(2) only half-an-hour is permissible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I would like to move a motion that under Rule 388, this Rule be suspended and the time of the debate be extended. You can put it before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not suspending it. Is it the pleasure of the House to suspend the Rule under Rule 388?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, the Ayes have it. There should be division.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Ayes have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have said: 'The Noes have it'. But I want a division.

MR. SPEAKER: I will again put it to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, you have already put it to the House. I am on a point of order. You cannot cut the coat here according to the requirement of some people. The question is that you have sought the consent of the House and I have asked for division. Let there be a division.

MR. SPEAKER: I will again put it before I go for division.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is incumbent upon you to go in for division.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): My friend does not seem to understand the implication of his motion. The implication of his motion is....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Suspension of Rule.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. Suspension of the Rule is what he is asking for. Suspension of the Rule means not merely half-an-hour. Suspension of the Rule means the entire debate. The Rule that he is seeking to suspend is this—he does not understand the implication of what he is saying:

"After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee may move that the report be taken into consideration."

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

"Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration, and such debate shall not refer to the details...."

It is this provision that he wants to suspend. If it is suspended, what is suspended is not merely the half-an-hour business, but the entire debate is suspended. Therefore, he does not understand the implication of his motion. The implication of his motion is that there shall be no debate. That is the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen is a person who hears things conveniently. I have said with regard to the restriction of time, that is, the time for the debate be extended. That is put on record, you can examine it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, there is a special procedure laid down for this purpose. "Before putting the question, to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration." He wants that the duration of the debate should be extended by any means, by taking vote, and this Rule cannot provide for such things because this is a Rule provided in that manner. Therefore, he cannot ask for extension of time for a debate on this issue because it has to be guided by the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, as there is a difference of opinion on this matter, would you like to say anything, so that I may decide?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to assist the Prime Minister in the matter. The position is, I have made it a very limited issue that the suspension of Rule be given for the limited purpose of extending that half-an-hour to meet the full requirement of the House as far as time is concerned. It is sub-rule (2). I do not have to look at the book.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called upon the Prime Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am on a point of order. Under Rule 388, any member may with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule—there is no provision for 'part of the rule'—may be suspended in its application to a particular motion. If, for this motion, the entire rule is suspended, then there is no debate. I do not know. If he wants it, we will support. Let us all agree to support it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It would be a dangerous precedent to suspend this rule; and therefore, I would not be in favour of the idea that time should be extended. The debate need not go on in this House for long. It was already in the Privileges Committee, there, they have discussed it in several meetings. But to bring it again here in the House and get it further extended—I don't think would be right. I am against that motion.

MR SPEAKER: Do you press the motion, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right, Sir; in keeping with the wishes of the Leader of the House. I don't.

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us come to the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978."

I also move the Contingent Motion:

"Whereas the Committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha in their Second Report, presented to the House on 1st March, 1978, feeling not fully satisfied by the explanation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, have come to the conclusion that the remarks made in her Press Statement issued on 15th July, 1977 'cast aspersions and attribute

motives tending to undermine the dignity and authority of Parliament and thus amount to breach of privilege and contempt of the House' and that she 'attributed motives to the Home Minister' , a member of the House; this House do resolve that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be summoned at the Bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker for the breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, the procedure is that you must move your first motion. The second motion is a contingent motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought both the motions go together

MR. SPEAKER: You should move the first motion; and then the second motion when it comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shall I move again? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madars South): Under rule 340, I move that the debate on this item be adjourned, for this reason, viz. that we have had no time to read through the Report. It was given to us only 2 or 3 days ago. (*Interruptions*) We are in the midst of a debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President. We have got the budget to discuss. Therefore, this matter is not as important as these. My second point is.... (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Don't interfere.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My second point, which is more valid than this, is (that we have had no time to move amendments. It was circulated to us only this morning. And we must have time to move amendments. This Parliament cannot have this resolution, and, therefore, we must have time to move the amendments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you are asking me, I would say (Interruption) In keeping with his wishes, and if the House accepts it, I am agrreable to postponing this debate till 13th of March 1978.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That means that my motion has been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't follow what exactly is it?

AN. HON. MEMBER: On a point of order (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Many of us here do not know where we stand. He says something, and the other Member is saying something else. Let him explain.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also trying to understand. First let me understand.

AN HON MEMBER: Let it be postponed till 13th. Then we must try to participate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMN: We have had no time.

MR. SPEAKER: That I follow. What is it that you have agreed upon?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He said he was agreeable to the matter being adjourned.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu: says that he is agreeable to the matter being adjourned. Then I said my motion.... (*Interruptions*) He said that: I dir not say He said it. Therefore, my motion stands.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

Some hon. Members: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission? I want to assist you in the matter. What the hon. Member has said has some legs to stand on; that is to say, he has not had the time to move amendments.

MR SPEAKER: I have put it to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not had the time to give amendments. Therefore, if the House is willing , the matter can be adjourned till the 13th of March.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is not willing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It can be taken on or after 13th March.

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI MORARJI DESAI): There is no case for adjournment whatsoever, because this was given day before yesterday. Are 25 hours not enough to read a document of 46 pages? The recommendations or the main report is only 11 pages. And the intelligent Members of this House, if they cannot find time to read it in two days, I do not know if they will find time. It is absolutely delaying tactics and therefore it should not be adjourned in any case.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA: The rules are very clear. In such a discussion the scope of the discussion is very small.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Prime Minister has not answered my point. We had no time to give the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Prime Minister had the time, you also had the time. You have already given amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is very unfair.

MR SPEAKER: I will put the first motion to the vote of the House:

> "That this House do consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st Marach, 1978."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have a submission to make, because, it is on this that a debate is to take place. I am submitting under rule 315, I am objecting. I have to make a plea to the whole House. I will appeal to the House to consider this matter from a dispassionate point of view. We have built up certain conventions. There are Parliamentary Committees which consist of members from the different parties, all parties. It is not, except in extremely exceptional cases, which have been practically nil,.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Such as this one.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: This is not the way. The report of a Committee of Parliament is treated with the utmost respect by the House, because the Committee is mini House; a Committee represents the House. In the Committees discussion of all the matters in detail, different points of view come in. In this particular matter, therefore, there is a difference of opinion, which is reflected in a dissenting note given by four hon. Members, who have said that it does not constitute a breach of privilege. Well, I am inclined to accept that view. But, in view of the fact that the convention is that a report presented by a Parliamentary Committee is treated with respect and accepted, I do not want to press for the acceptance of that particular disssenting note, although I am in agreement with it. I am only submitting, let us not contravene this convention. The Committee has considered all aspects and it has found that there is a breach of privilege, strictly speaking, technically speaking, but it has said, taking all thinges into consideration the matter may be dropped.

Now, the question is whether under the circumstances obtaining in this case the House must intervene and overrule the decision of the Committee, the report of the Committee. I have no further argument to make except to say; let us not lay down dangerous and wrong principles. Let us treat the Parliamentary Committees with all respect. It is a Committee , consisting of all parties and let us therefore accept it. Let us not bypass the conven-

tion and lay down a dangerous precedent It will be entirely wrong. I do not want to go into the details of it because the rule does not permit me. I am appealing to the Members of this House on all sides, to the Leader of the House, to everybody not to contravene this convention and therefore not to take up this matter for consideration. One more point. This matter was referred to the Cimmitte by the Deputy-Speaker, it was not by a resolution of this House that this matter was referred. The convention and the rule is that if the reference is made by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker the report goes to the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, unless the Speaker feels that the matter must come before the House for discussion, but unfortunately in this case they have recommended that the matter may go to the House, it will be reported to the House. My understanding is that reporting to the House may also mean reporting to the Speaker and the matter should be referred by the Speaker to the House. That interim area is there where the Speaker can exercise discretion. I do not want to go into that. Therefoe, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, I object to the taking up of this report for consideration and for the consideration of any amentment to it. This matter must not be taken up for consideration. The report may be allowed to remain laid on the Table of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that if it had been an ordinary citizen or of a new Member of Parliament having said something which was said by Shrimati Gandhi, one could take no notice of it, but what was done was done by a person who was Prime Minister for eleven years and a Member of this House. Therefore, it becomes a very important issue, and we should, therefore, think about it dispassionately and not be governed by emotions of one kind or another.

The Committee has submitted its report. It is not unanimous, that is true, but in a matter of this nature if anybody expected that it would be unanimous, I think it would have been far from reality. Therefore, it is by a majority, and the majority is very clear, and in democratic institutions and democratic decisions, the majority decision has a greater value as a decision, as if it is unanimous. It has the same effect. We have, therefore, to accept it. And the Committee's report is very clear I think they have said all that is required to be said. We need not add to it anything. We accept the report. It is said in the concluding paragraph:

> "However, the Committee do not feel fully satisfied by the explanation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They, therefore, deprecate her regrettable remarks referred to in paragraph 21 above as contained in her impugned statement. The Committee further consider it necessary particularly to caution her to be more careful in future in her comments on the proceedings of the House or on speeches of members in the House. Considering, however, the totality of the circumstances of the case, the Committee are of the view that the matter need not be pursued further.
>
> The Committee recommend that further action in the matter may not be taken by the House and the matter be dropped." There could not have been a wiser report than this and, therefore, we should accept it in toto and should not go further into it and there should be no further discussion in the matter.

MR SPEAKER: The motion before the House is that this House do consider the second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the Hosue on the 1st March, 1978. Acceptance is automatic. Normally, the Report is laid on the Table and no further discussion is made on the matter. But Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has moved that there should be further discussion in the matter. Do you agree with it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Within the time, if you want to do it, you may do it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now the point to be considered at this stage is whether the report must be taken up for consideration. Now, the Leader of the House has said that there need be no discussion and it must be taken in toto. This means, the report must not be taken up for consideration and the report is laid on the Table of the House

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have to accept it. We cannot say that it is merely laid on the Table. That will not be enough.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now, the position will be that the report is there, the recommendations are there. Therefore, as the Prime Minister has rightly pointed out, that is enough, it is taken note of (*Interruptions*). He has even read out the portion. Therefore, my submission is that your motion 'that the matter should be taken into consideration' has to be voted out, and the matter will be over. That is the only way.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There are two motions before the House—one by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and the other by Prime Minister as far as I understand.

MR SPEAKER: Only one motion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Now, there is only one motion before the House. That simplifies the matter. I listened with the greater consideration and respect to the utterance of the Prime Minister which it commands and deserves. But, Sir, I am inclined to disagree with the Prime Minister because if the House accepts the Prime Minister's advice, it will mean a dangerous precedent for the future, and in future the House may normally be advised to accept *ipso facto* the recommendations or the conclusions of a parliamentary committee or a committee of the House, which to my mind, is wholly undesirable from the parliamentary point of view. The powers of Parliament are supreme. I am glad, my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, has said that the committee is a mini-House. Thank God, it is only a mini-House and it is not the House, it is not the Parliament. The Committees report does come before Parliament, should come before Parliament and the House is supreme to accept it, reject it or modify it as it desires. That should be the tradition of the House and we should uphold it. That is what I submit with all the emphasis at my command, So, I do not accept the view of the Prime Minister. I think the matter should be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has given notice of an amendment to the motion. Are you moving? ....He is not moving now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen's memory also serves him very conveniently. Here the draftsmen of this Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, which is considered to be the supreme guiding factor by this House, have made a special chapter on the Committee of Privileges. They have bestowed these powers, the privileges, the opportunities and the scopes. But in the case of other Committee, it has not been done.

I distinctly remember, as the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, a big case of fraud and corruption was found in the matter of import of milo from the United States of America and Argentina. The Report was placed on the Table of the House which was a unanimous Report. In sipte of that, Mr. Stephen's party spokesmen repeated not only in this House but in the other House also—I have not named the other House—day in and day out and they kept on challenging the validity and the genuiness of the Report. Mr. Stephen is a person who believes

in "heads I win, tails you lose." He was a member of one party the other day and today he is a member of another party.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not widen the scope.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has given a motion, "That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 1st March 1978.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House is free to act as the rules provide.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of amendments which have been given. The amendment given by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not very new.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the House is willing, let the debate on the motion be postponed to 13th March so that the members may get more time. The hon. Prime Minister perhaps lost sight of one fact that we shall be accused, the Janata Party will be accused by the Congress (I) men outside that we are steamrollering them in the House. Therefore, we should give the members as much time as they want and let the amendments be given.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has already ruled on the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order, Sir, I am not at all entring into the subject-matter, more so because I happen to be a member of the Committee of Privileges. I am only seeking your guidance in regard to rule 315 under which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given his motion which has come today on the order paper as item No. 15. The order paper says that if item No. 15 is accepted, then item No. 16 follows. Item No. 15 is as per the rule 315. Let us not get bogged down by the subject-matter of the motion and then change rules conveniently this way or that way. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given ms motion, printed as item No. 15 on the order paper, as per rule 315 Because you found it in order, you allowed it to be printed on the order paper. It has come on the order paper. Nov the Prime Minister has also given an indication of the Government's mind on this question, on Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion, and its fate. At this, point, my submission is and I seek your guidance on this matter as to whether it will be right for us, for the House, to set aside a motion moved regularly as per the rules on the basis of a statement, however weighty and worth-respecting, by the hon. Leader of the House. My submission is that instead of taking that recourse, what the House should do is to proceed with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion under rule 315. Let only half an hour be given.. ....

MR. SPEAKER: Only five minutes are left (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G MAVALANKAR: You may give half-an-hour to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion. You say half an hour is already over. But half an hour should start from the moment you agree to take up Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion for discussion. I say, there should be no ruling given by the Chair negativing the right of an hon. Member of the House to move a motion under rule 315. The Government's point of view has been made clear and we are prepared to vote on that basis.

MR SPEAKER. You are unnecessarily raising a point of order. There is no point of order. I have not ruled that the motion is not moved. We have had enough discussion. I am not allowing any further discussion on it.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): On a point of order, Sir, It is a question of interpretation of rule 315. It is a point of order. Firstly, there is the motion moved by the hon. Member. The question is, whether the leave should be granted to consider

[Shri Narendra P. Nathnani]

that motion. The question is to ne put to the House and then only under sub-rule (3) further discussion can be taken up. It is left to this House to agree entirely with the Report or to disagree with it or to make any modifications. At this stage of interpretation and application of rule 315, the first question should be asked. whether the leave should be granted to consider the Report. It is very clear. If you kindly look at sub-rule (3), it says:

"(3) After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to.....

AN. HON. MEMBER: That part is over.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: If that part is over, then the second part must follow. It is open to the members even at this stage to give amendment, to make suggestions for amendments, because the leave is granted at this stage only.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I seek your guidance on one point? I will take only a couple of minutes

MR. SPEAKER: No please; the rule says that I must finish it within half an hour. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. BALA PNJANOR: We are only raising points of order. These points of order cannot take away the time allotted for it.....

MR. SPEAKER: The entire debate is for half an hour.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: But these are the points of order which are being raised. For instance, if I move a motion and some points of order are raised and the time allotted for the motion is taken away, they cannot say that the time allotted for the motion is over. They may cite your precedent (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is, it is on such occasions, that we are building up conventions and traditions. In a matter like this, in the House of Commons, the motion is generally moved by the Leader of the House. But in this House, we have given free play to all members and hardly on any occasion have we seen the Leader of the House coming up with any motion which concerns the rights, the previleges and the dignity of the House as a whole if there is any breach of privilege or contempt of the House or any member of the House a matter that concerns the rights, the privileges and the dignity of the House as a whole. Therefore, the practice in the House of Commons is that the Leader of the House brings up the motion.

That does not happen in this House over the course of years. Now, in this particular case, what should have happened is that the Chairman of the Privilages Committee should have come with the Report before the House and asked for the agreement of the House with the Report. The motion should have been moved by him. I am only trying to submit to you that we have to lay down certain conventions and practices in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNADAN MISHRA: I am concluding it. Here also rule 315 says, "in the first instance that the report has to be submitted by the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges." Why is this practice not being followed in this matter so that if any Member is now coming up with any motion with regard to this, then he could have sought the agreement of the House on this matter .

MR. SPEAKER: I put Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion for consideration.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The consideration of the report motion has got to be first taken. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's thing is in two parts. You are dealing with the first part.

MR. SPEAKER: I put it before the House. The question is:

"That this House do consider the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a contigent motion by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My contigent motion should be moved now. (*Interruptions*) I have moved one motion on which you have obtained the pleasure of the House.

I beg to move:

"Whereas the Committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha, in their Second Report, presented to the House on 1st March, 1978, feeling not fully satisfied by the explanation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, have come to the conclusion that the remarks made in her Press Statement issued on 15th July, 1977 cast aspersions and attribute motives tending to undermine the dignity and authority of Parliament 'and thus' amount to breach of privilege and contempt of the House' and that she attributed motives to the Home Minister, a member of the House; this House do resolve that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be summoned at the Bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker for the breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her."

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. This motion is out of order (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a pint of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the motion which is to be moved is to be a form which is spelt out under (3) of rule 315. It says:

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

Therefore, the nature of the motion is spelt out; nature of the motion has got to have a refernce not to the report but to the recommendations and the motion must say either it agrees or disagrees or that it agrees with certain amendments. The motion now moved by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu does not conform to any of these requirements at all: it is entirely a different motion. The rule is very specific. The motion must says: either agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments. With respect to the recommendations, there are three parts to the Report, one is a statement of facts; (2) a chapter which deals with findings; and (3) a paragraph which gives the statement as a recommendation. The motion here is to deal with only the recommendations and it must say: either it agrees or disagrees or it agrees with certain amendments. The motion moved by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is an entirely different motion spelling out so many things and without making any reference to the recommendations

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 333.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You will kindly consider this matter. It does not make any refernce to the recommendations at all. Therefore, I would submit that this motion should be treated as out of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I would like to support....

MR. SPEAKER: In a point of order there is nothing like supporting.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to consolidate the position. My friend, Mr. Stephen, has said that the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not in order because he has only picked up a certain portion of the report of the Committee and has brought it before the House. There are two versions of the report, the judgment. There is also the opinion of four Members: even that, he has not considered. Therefore, the entire motion that he has brought picking up only a portion of the report, is not in order. It is not in conformity with the rule because it clearly says that, after the report has been presented the Chairman or any Member of the Committee may move, "That the Report be taken into consideration' This is not so; he has only picked a certain portion from the report. Therefore, it is out of order and should be rejected.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, May I draw you attention to rule 315(3), to the exact wording of rule 315 (3)? I do agree that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's amendment is in order. The amendment can take any form; it must not be in a particular form. But my submission is that according to rule 315(3), the motion has to take into account the amendments also. I will read out rule 315(3):

> "After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be may move that the House agrees, or disagrees, or agrees with amendments...."

That means, the motion must take into account the amendments that have been proposed. Therefore, the only motion that is valid is the motion made by the Minister of Parliamentary affaire—according to rule 315(3). Other, wise the amendments could not have been mentioned here.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA. My hon. friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, has pointed out to a position which at this moment is very Clear. Rule 315(3) very clearly stipulates:

> "After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report.

Here, you were pleased to put this motion under sub-rule (1) of rule 315 and the House has voted that it be taken into consideration. I beg to submit that this is the appropriate time for either the Chairman or any Member of the Committee or any other Member, as provided under rule 315(3) to make a motion that the House agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments. After the House has granted leave and agreed that this motion may be taken into consideration, my motion, which I have submitted, which is a motion under rule 315 (3), which says that the House agrees with the report of the Committee, is perfectly in order. Therefore, I beg that the House may consider this motion moved by me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There are other amendments given notice of by other Members also. They should also be allowed to be moved.

MR. SPEAKER: You can move one by one. There can be no debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why There should be a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members may move their amendments, one by one.

Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I beg to move:

"That *for* the motion, *substitute* the following:—

"Having considered the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st of March, 1978.

and being of the view that the remarks quoted in jaragraph 21 do not amount to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House,

this House agrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges."' (1)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have given notice of two amendments. But I am moving only S. No. 3 I beg to move:

"That *for* the motion, *substitute* the following:—

"Having considered the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978, this House do resolve that no question of breach of privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and that this House agrees with the Note appended to the Report by four members of the Committee." ' (3)

SHRI B P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I beg to move:

'That in the motion, in line 12,—

for the words "reprimanded by the Speaker" substitute "convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment" (4)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I move:

'that for the motion, substitute the following:

"That the matter be referred back to the Committee of Privileges for reconsideration."' (5)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: My admendment is an amendment to Mr. Stephen's amendment. It is:

That in the amendment of Shri C. M. Stephen,

(i) line 5, *omit* "not",

(ii) *for* lines 7 & 8, substitute,

"The House condemns the reprehensible conduct of the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi." (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He says he has moved his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no: There cannot be an amendment to an amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But has he moved it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has moved it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now we have to speak on this, Sir, Half an hour is allowed.. ..

MR. SPEAKER: Half-an-Hour for what?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: For consideration. We can move and consider it within half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Half-an-hour is for the entire debate.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Half-an-hour is not over: so we can say a few words.

MR SPEAKER: No, no half-an-hour is for the main debate.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is for consideration, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Not for the first part of it. Please read the Rule—sub-rule (ii). Half-an-hour is for that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It permits a debate on the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under sub-rule (1), not under sub-rule (3) we are now sub-rule (3). (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: I will place before the House one by one....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want to know why the Committee did not call Mrs. Gandhi. I am prepared to withdraw my amendment if he explains that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have one submission to make....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why did you not call her? You tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not under cross-examination: You can make your statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not going into the merits of the matter. It is the procedure.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPPA: Sir, he is the Chairman of the Privileges Committee .....

MR. SEAKER: He is only explaining his conduct. As a convention, he will not go into the merits of the case.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The general practice of the House and the convention has been, in regard to other Reports and also Reports of the Privileges Committee, that unless a debate is demanded or some amendment is there, it is deemed to be accepted by the House as soon as it is laid. Now, if an Amendment is given by any Member, according to the rule, first the Chairman should move a motion for the acceptance of the Report. So if you will permit me.. (*Interruptions*).

It has been the practice and convention so far. If it is done, then first it has to be pointed out to me, being the Chairman, ... (*Interrutpions*).... It has not been pointed out to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a right to select Amendments under the rules. I have selected the Amendment moved by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot select, though you can reject. No nominations here, Sir? (*Interruptions*). You cannot select, you can reject on grounds.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 346 says:

"The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it."

The Speaker has, therefore, the right to do that and I have accordingly selected the motion moved by Shri Ravindra Varma.

The motion before the House is....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the basis of your selection?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go on like this.

The motion before the House is.

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The debate on this is closed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): Sir, the time allotted for discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address would be exhausted or has perhaps already been exhausted. The

Prime Minister wanted to commence his reply after the Question Hour and other business was over. Are there any further speakers, who would like to participate in this?

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman while adjourning the House yesterday observed that Shri Lakkappa would speak first today and thereafter Shri Sathe will be called.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Private Members' Business is to start at 3.00 O' clock and the hon. Prime Minister will take forty-five minutes to one hour to reply. The House may be pleased to listen to the speeches of these two hon. Members and thereafter the Prime Minister may reply.

PROF. P G. MAVALANKAR: The Private Members' Business has to start from 3.30 p.m.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then, there would be no difficulty. The Prime Minister will take forty five minutes to one hour.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Eight Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock... .. ..

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and seconded by Dr. Sushila Nayar on the 24th February, 1978, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978."

along with the Amendments.

Yesterday Shri D. N. Bosu announced that Shri Lakkappa will speak first and there after Shri Sathe. But there are other speakers also who want to take part. So, I think, we can continue with this discussion till 3-30 p.m. The Prime Minister may reply on Monday. At 3-30 P.M., we have the Non-official Business.

Now, Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is a most uninspiring one. Most of the speakers have made out the point that such an uninspiring address made to this august House has created an impression in the country that the Janata Party and the Janata Government are presiding over the liquidation of the unity of this country, to keep this country and its economy in shambles.

Sir, I can quote any number of innumerable examples of bad administration and bad running of the Government, and for the last one year the Government is being run by the Prime Minister, with all sorts of apologies for all sorts of omissions and commissins of the Government.

Sir, the Government is being run in such a manner that even the absence of Ministers on the Floor of the House has been apologised to by the Prime Minister

Therefore, the performance of one year of Janata Party Government has created a complete liquidation of not only the unity of this country but also the economy of this country. My friend, Shri Charan Singh who had recently entered the election arena in the Southern States made a speech in Hindi in Bangalore. Of course many of our friends have spoken about the

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

language policy. I do not want to repeat it. But, the Home Minister of this country without any regard and respect for only of the constitutional guarantees, made a statement while addressing the people in Bangalore in Hindi but the people asked him to speak either in English or in Kannada. He refused to speak; he did not want to speak in any other language except in Hindi. Can there be any example to show the scant respect shown by no less a person than the Home Minister of this country? Can this country not unite the people on an emotional issue like the language issue and do they want to alienate the Southern States on the basis of imposition of a language? Can't he feel sorry for this? Nothing has been said by the President in his Address to safeguard the languages of this country. I cannot understand why the President first started speaking in Hindi and then he suddenly switched over to the English Language? This is an indication of the imposition of a language. Of course, I do not want to blame Mr. Raj Narain. We have to battle here on the floor of the House. This is how this Govern ment is run by his party.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): The hon. Member referred to English language. He just used the word 'Yellianate' for alienate. Is it a Queen's English or Pigeon English? What English would it be?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him now continue. He speaks in his own English. I think there is no need for any clarification.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can Southern States be integrated with the Northen States? I do not want to create a bogie in this country. But the Janata Government is not trying to run the Government at the Centre efficiently. What is their control or what is the link or relationship with the Southern States— I am asking this question. What are the returns they are getting from the Southern States? That is why we are attacking this Government. It is all right that they have been able to run the Janata Government in the northern States. But they have not even opened their account in the Southern States. Take the case of developmental activities of the States. I think there is not much of representation from the Southern States. It is relevant for me to ask whether they have been able to take up any developmental activity or distribution of resources to create an atmosphere of oneness and unity. It is lacking and, for the last one year, as a consequence of that there is only disunity among the States. There is dissatisfaction and there is no understanding with each other not only inside the House but also outside this House.

Look at the Planning they have brought out—Rolling Plan. Now, their own party also has started criticising the rolling plan which they have included for discussion in their General Body. There is a controversy in their own party and, therefore, there is no planning. In this respect I would like to quote:

> ".... gap between the States with the highest per capita income and the States with the lowest per capita income is widening. In 1967-68 this gap was Rs. 493 and according to the latest the gap widened to Rs. 531."

Sir, the statement made by the Prime Minister last month in Parliament revealed that the number of States having per capita less than the national average is on the increase. The Southern States have also come in this zone. The Planning Commission should take serious notice of this and see whether any planning has at all been started by this government. There is no indication in the President's Address as to the type of planning which this government is going to introduce in the body politic to create a healthy atmosphere between the northern and the southern States

Sir, I may bring to your notice that there is going to be a severe revolt from the southern States because of

the step-motherly attitude shown and also because of the utter negligence towards the developmental activities in the southern States. Developmental activities have come to a halt in the southern States. To give only one example, I may mention about the Kudremukh project. There is no progress being made on this project. The progress has completely stopped there. There are only paper statements about progress. Through such projects you can tap natural resources in plenty in southern States.

Sir, there are plenty of rivers in the southern States but there are inter-State water disputes which have been pending for a long time now. I would like to know from the Central Government as to how many such disputes are pending and how many out of them have been decided. Unless these disputes are settled how can you develop agriculture in southern parts of the country. There is no mention about it in the President's Address. It is only on account of these reasons that I say that this government is presiding over 'liquidation'.

Sir, one of the principal aim of planning all over the world is to reduce regional imbalance. This strategy of planning has been successfully used in many socialist countries but in India it has not been achieved and it is very bad during the last one year as we never cared to have any plan.

Sir, Janata Government's performance over the last one year has been to appoint commission over commission. May I say that you have now to appoint one more commission so as to find out the wasteful expenditure involved and the employment you provided to the unemployed judges. May I ask the Government as to whether they are satisfied with the performance of these commissions? The Shah Commission has become a laughing stock. I want it to be scrapped immediately so as to create a healthy atmosphere in this country. To appoint these commissions are politically motivated decisions and you must take into account the verdict of the people. The final decision is that of the people. By appointing commissions after commissions you are creating an unhealthy atmosphere and it amounts to only taking a vindictive attitude towards the previous government. It is a warning to the government. What benefit have you derived out of these commissions? Only poor man's money has been spent. A number of Commissions have been appointed but nothing has come out of these Commissions. What is the use of appointing those Commissions? The present Government should create an atmosphere in which the economic imbalance is wiped out on the Southern States and it should start developmental schemes so that an atmosphere of understanding, oneness and unity is created in this country. Sir, there is another reason why these Southern States have been neglected for such a long time. It is due to domination of a particular political party or a political leader (*Interruptions*). It may be the ruling party of whichever party it is. Any kind of domination by any political party or a political leader will create an atmosphere of hatred, jealousy and misunderstanding among the states. Therefore, equal opportunity should be given to all the States in order to control the political situation in a given time and given circumstances. They are responsible to their own States. Now the present Government is driving to that position where certain States are completely neglected and certain States are getting prosperous. And as a consequence of that, what is happening in the non-Hindi speaking States? The people are not in a position to get employment and there is not enough employment opportunity. They cannot carry on the correspondence in the languages of their own States. Of course, this point has been brought out by several hon. Members. I do not kown why such a situation has been created by the present Government for the last one year.

Sir, in and around of each public sector project small ancillary units

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could be developed. Some concrete views have emerged from the Industrial Policy of the present Government. The views are of not only from this side but they are from the other side also. When Shri George Fernandes announced the industrial policy, immediately it was contradicted by Shri Subramaniam Swamy, the leader of the R.S.S.—I do not know which group he belongs to in the Janata Government (*Interruptions*). There was a question raised as to how could the present budget be an indication of *leissez faire* policy. It is only encouraging the private sector and the public sector units are completely smashed by the policy of the Government of India and its Industrial Policy. It is therefore necessary that the public sector units should be looked after well. My friend, Shri T. A. Pai, has put a question in this connection. An answer was given to his question. But how these small scale sectors and the small scale industries would absorb 20 million unemployed persons and there are still more in the offing They have not indicated about any infrastructure to be created for this purpose. Nothing has been mentioned about this and no communication has been sent to the various States and no decisions have been taken. But it is only a paper statement which has been made on the floor of the House. It has not been translated into action. This is the policy of the present Government which has been reflected here. The bankruptcy of the Government has been reflected in the President's Address

Public sector projects were built and strengthened by previous government when Mr. Pai was holding that portfolio. All those things had been shattered to pieces and there is unrest and chaos. The Home Minister is helpless and cannot control the law and order situation. The law and order situation is collapsing in the country. I do not know how the present government would create an atmosphere of unity in this country. The present government must take pragmatic, progressive and radical measures. Otherwise it will meet its Waterloo immediately. I do not think it can stand up; I think they will have to wind up their programmes. The entire government will collapse. With these words I conclude.

श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन ने अपना भाषण करते हुए कहा था कि प्रेसीडेंट का जो एड्रेस है, उस से उनको डिसएपाइण्टमेंट हुआ है। मैं भी बड़ी इज्जत के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कल की जो उन की स्पीच थी वह उस से भी ज्यादा डिसएपाइंटिंग थी। मैं उन की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि जिन हाफ़ ट्रुथ्स का उन्होंने हवाला दिया, वे कहां पर है। उन्होंने कहा कि नेशनल पुलिस कमीशन कोई नहीं बना। इस में हाफ ट्रुथ क्या है। दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा कि इन्कम, वेजेज और प्राइस पालिसी के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया। इसी एड्रेस में लिखा हुआ है कि उस के लिए एक स्टेडी ग्रुप बना हुआ है जो उस पर काम कर रहा है और उस के बाद वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा। इसी तरह से उन्होंने और भी कई बातें कहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस स्टेण्डर्ड की लीडर आफ़ दि अपोजीशन की स्पीच होनी चाहिए थी, उतने स्टेण्डर्ड की नहीं थी।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे दूसरे सदस्य उधर से बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यह नहीं हुआ और वह नहीं हुआ और गवर्नमेंट थोड़े दिनों में खत्म हो जाएगी, वे दिवा स्वप्न देखा करें। इस गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत कुछ किया है और वह हम सब के सामने है। इस सरकार ने बहुत से प्रतिबन्धों से मुक्ति दिलाई है। सब से बड़ी मुक्ति इस ने दिलाइ है **फियर** से, भय से हम को मुक्त किया है जो कि सब से ज्यादा डिमोरेलाइजेशन फोर्स होती है। लोगों को फ्रीडम आफ एक्सप्रेशन, फीडम आफ़ स्पीच फिर से प्राप्त

हुई है। ये सब जो फ्रीडम्स है, ये खत्म हो चुकी थीं और वे इस प्रकार सरकार ने दिलाई है। फ्रीडम आफ इन्फार्मेशन को कि पहले खत्म हो गई थी और हर बात पर पर्दा डाल दिया जाता था, वह दिलाई है। फ्रीडम फ्राम वाण्ट की जहां तक बात है, वह एक दिन में नहीं मिल सकती। एकदम से हथेली पर सरसों नहीं जम सकती और हर चीज की करने में समय लगता है। आप लोग 30 साल तक पावर में रहे है और कुछ नहीं कर पाए है। अब प्राइसेज स्टेबीलाइज हो गई है और इन्फ्लेशन भी चैक हो गया है। ये सब चीजें हुई है लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह रहे है कि जो कुछ हम ने किया है, उस पर हमें संतोष है। आप कहते है कि कोई एकोनामी की डाइरेक्शन नहीं है। अभी जो बजट आया है, उस में डाइरेक्शन स्पष्ट है। आप तो आल्हा की तरह से "पब्लिक सैक्टर, पब्लिक सैक्टर, पब्लिक सैक्टर" का ही राग अलापते रहते हैं। चाहे स्थिति क्या थी उसका भी अन्दाजा इस से लगाया जा सकता है। वास्तव में जो इकोनोमी आपने छोड़ी है वह किस तरह की थी? सारे देश का संचालन 15–20 प्रतिशत लोगों की सुख सुविधा के लिए होता था। वे कौन लोग थे? पैसे वाले, बिजिनैसमैन, जो सत्ता में थे चाहे वे प्रशासन में हों या शासन में हों या वे लोग थे जो आर्गेनाइज्ड ग्रुप के थे। उन्हीं की बात बराबर उठती थी सदन में और उन्हीं की सुविधा के काम होते थे फिर चाहे डी ए की बात हो या पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से लाभ उठाने की बात हो। जो भी चीज होती थी अर्बन एरियाज के लोगों के सुख सुविधा की ज्यादातर होती थी या फिर उन संगठित ग्रुप्स के लिए होती थी जोकि समाज के ऊपर रिवालवर तान कर उसको रैशम पर रख कर जो चाहते थे ले लेते थे, कंसेशन ले लेते थे। उन अस्सी परसेंट लोगों के लिए कौन आवाज उठाता था जिनका कोई संगठन नहीं। उसमें से 60–70 परसेंट लोग जो आज भी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे है उनकी आवाज कौन सुनता है। उनकी उपेक्षा होती थी। वही लिगैसी हमें विरासत में मिली है। इसको हमें सुधारना है और इन्हीं लोगों को हमें आगे बढ़ाना है। उसके लिए जो नया ओरियेंटेशन हमने दिया है उसको आप देखें। हम गांवों का डिवेलेपमेंट करेंगे। इन 70–80 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए हमारे सारे प्रयास केन्द्रित होंगे। ट्रेंड उसी तरफ है। हम बजट का चालीस परसेंट विल्लेजिज के डिवेलेपमेंट पर खर्च कर रहे है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर पर कर रहे है। इरिगेशन, एग्रिकलचर के लिए कर रहे है। यह फिलोसोफी हमारी है। केवल मात्र पब्लिक सैक्टर का मंत्र पढ़ने से देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर भी बड़ी बड़ी या छोटी मोटी रियासतें बन गया है। मोनोपोली चाहे प्राइवेट या पब्लिक सैक्टर की हो बुरी है। अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर की खराब है तो पब्लिक सैक्टर की भी कम बुरी नहीं है क्योंकि वहां राजनीतिक सत्ता का, पोलिटिकल पावर और इकोनोमिक पावर दोनों का कनसेंट्रेशन होता है और वही अन्त में जा कर डिक्टेटरशिप लाता है। उस वास्ते उस पर वियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। पहले पहल यहां पर शोशल कंट्रोल की बात होती थी। बैंक्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले सोशल कंट्रोल की बात आई थी। उसको ट्रायल नहीं दिया है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया। आज क्या हालत है? कोई भी आदमी जाए उसको पता चल जाएगा कि वहां एफिशेंसी बढ़ी है या कम हुई है। वहां एफिशेंसी गिरी है। अधिकांश पैसा उन्हीं बिग हाउसिस को गया है जिनको पहल जाता था। गरीब को कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है। इस वास्ते यह कोई मंत्र नहीं है कि आपने नैशनलाइजेशन कर दिया और सब काम ठीक हो गया। यह इकोनोमी हमें दी गई है। जो डायरेक्शन

[श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी]

इसको हम देना चाहते है वह भी आपके सामने है । कोई प्रासेस आफ डिवेलैपमेंट ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि उसके तत्काल परिणाम सामन आएं ।

किसी साहब ने लिखा है :

"Economic development is not a process which breeds social contentment; instead development is apt to be characterised by a growing gap between expectations and achievements, by an increased awareness of insufficiency and a decreased tolerance of both poverty and privilege."

यह एक चढ़ाई है जिस पर हमको चढ़ना है वह आसान चढ़ाई नहीं है, उसमें समय लगेगा । आज जिस स्थिति का हम को सामना करना पड़ रहा है उस में बहुत सी रुकावटें भी आ रही है । पहली बात यह है कि लोगों के ऊपर जिस तरह का दमन हुआ है, जो डिमारेलाइजेशन आया है, उनकी भावनायें इतने दिनों तक रुकी रही हैं, आज उनका एक विस्फोट हुआ हैं । उसके परिणामस्वरूप चारों तरफ स्ट्राइक्स लाक आउटस, घेराव, पब्लिक प्रापर्टी का डैस्ट्रक्शन आदि चीजें हो रही हैं । आज ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुझे बताया गया है कि इनकी संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है । 596 स्ट्राइक्स पब्लिक सैक्टर में हुई हैं, 1298 प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हुई है, 323 लाक आउट हुए है और कुल मिला कर मैनडेज को लास्ट हुए हैं 18 मिलियन हुए हैं ।

तो जब हम इस प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम कोई आचार संहिता इन सब के लिए होनी चाहिए और ग्रीवांसेज के निर्णय जल्दी किये जायें बजाय इसके कि टाला जाय । टालने से समस्या जटिल हो जाती है । यह इमप्रैशन कम से कम नहीं होना चाहिए कि जैसे हमारे ऊपर प्रैशर पड़ेगा उस तरह से हम ईल्ड करते जायेंगे । तो यह समस्या जटिल है । आज तो छोटी छोटी बातों के लिए हर आदमी चाहता है कि पब्लिक प्रोपर्टी को नष्ट कर दें, दबा कर, सही या गलत मांग को किसी तरह से मनवा लें । इस तरह देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है । जो भी ऐसा करते हैं वह गलत करते हैं और मेरी राय हैं कि कम से कम साल, दो साल के लिए इन नकारात्मक तरीकों पर यानी स्ट्राइक्स और लौक आउट्स पर, मोरेटोरियम होना चाहिए और बाई कसीलियेशन, एडजुडिकेशन द्वारा इन समस्याओं का निराकरण करें तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगें ।

दूसरी बात ला एण्ड आर्डर प्रोबलम की है । उसका कारण यह है कि लोगों का दमन हुआ उसके बाद अब जो भय है उसको हटाने की हमने चेष्टा की । वह डर सबसे पहले ऐंटी सोशल लोगों के दिमाग से भी हट गया हैं और इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है । लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना घर कर गई है । अगर देश की हालत वही रहेगी तो हमारे विकास का कार्य, खास तौर से देहातों में कैसे पूरा होगा । क्योंकि बिना सुरक्षा के कोई प्रयास नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए इस तरफ हमको तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए, और जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, जिस यंत्र के द्वारा यह करना चाहते हैं उसको भी किसी तरह से ठीक करना है । वह अकुशल और भ्रष्ट दोनों हैं जिसका कुछ ठिकाना नहीं है और उसका जो डिमोरेलाइजेशन हुआ है इमरजेंसी के दौरान वह आपने देखा कि बड़े से बड़े अफसर से ले कर, चाहे लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर हो, या जौइट सेक्रेटरी हो, छोटे अधिकारी किसी को जरा भी परेशानी नहीं हुई लोगों पर अत्याचार करने में । अपनी सुख सुविधा के लिए हर तरह से अपने को कामप्रोमाइज किया और जो भी आदेश आये उनका बेरहमी से पालन किया,

लोगों के घर गिराये गये, गोलियां चलाई गई। और आज उस यंत्र का जिसके जरिए काम करना है उसको अगर नहीं सुधारते हैं और ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं लाते हैं तब तक हम ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो यह दो, तीन चीजें बड़ी जरूरी हैं जिनके लिए हमें चेष्टा करनी चाहिए।

सरकार ने अभी प्रीवेंटिव डिटेंशन का क्लाज क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में रखा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम बेल के प्रीवीजन को ही टाइटन कर दें और जो प्रीवेंटिव सेक्शन्स आलरेडी हैं उनका ज्यादा उपयोग करने पर बल दें, तो फिलहाल प्रीवेंटिव डिटेंशन को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़े।

एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक तो टौप हैवी है, और दूसरे दिक्कत यह है कि हमारे बेस के आर्गेनाइजेशन जो है वह बहुत ही कमजोर है। चाहे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हों, चाहे पुलिस के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में हो। आप देखें कि जो पुलिस है, वह अब भी बहुत सी जगहों में बरामदों में चौकियां बनाए हुए हैं, उनको वहां रहने की जगह नहीं हैं। प्राइमरी स्कूल टूटे पड़े हैं और पढ़ाने वाला अधिकांश समय गायब रहता है, पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। सब जगह रिश्वत चलती हैं, जो कि सब को मालूम है। जब यह स्थिति है, तो हमारे यहां काम कैसे चलेगा? कैसे स्टाइल आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बदलेगा; जिसमें कर्मचारियों में यह भावना हो कि वह सेवा के लिए हैं, हुकूमत के लिए नहीं हैं। यह इतने बड़े-बड़े काम हैं, जिनको आज देश में करना है, तभी जो सुधार हम लाना चाहते हैं, ला पायेंगे।

हमारी दिशा बिल्कुल ठीक है। हम पर गलत चार्ज लगाया जाता है कि जनता सरकार दिशा विहीन है। लेकिन उस डायरेक्शन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हमें बहुत ही जबर्दस्त प्रयास करना पड़ेगा, तभी इन रुकावटों को दूर कर के हम सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

चरित्र की गिरावट देश का सब से बड़ा संकट है। सब से बड़ा अहित एमर्जेंसी में जो हुआ है, वह डिमारलाइजेशन आफ नेशन है। उससे हमको उबरना हैं। जो भी हम काम करते हैं, उसके लिए जब चरित्र निर्माण की बात आती हैं तो बहुत से लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं। जैसे प्रोहिबीशन को लीजिए। उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि क्राइम बढ़ेगा। लेकिन शराब के प्रचलन की वजह से कितना क्राइम हो रहा है, उसकी ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता। ऐसे बहुत से अधिकारी हैं जो वैसे रिश्वत नहीं लेते लेकिन वह भी शराब की बोतल और उस के साथ जो चीजें जाती हैं, उनका प्रलोभन वह नहीं रोक पाते हैं। प्रोहिबीशन को लागू न करने से रैवेन्यू में पैसा हमें जरूर मिल जाता है, लेकिन मद्यपान रहते हुए देश का उत्थान और चरित्र-निर्माण किस तरह से होने वाला है, यह समझ में नहीं आता हैं।

यह समस्याएं हैं, जिनकी तरफ हमको ध्यान देना है ताकि हम जिस रास्ते पर चल रहे है उसमें शीघ्र सफलता मिल सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री वसन्त साठे (अकोला): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी इजाजत से आज हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूं, इसलिए कि हमारे भाई जो अंग्रेजी ठीक से नहीं समझ पाते, उन तक मैं अपनी बात पहुंचा सकूं।

राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, उसके धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर मूलतया 3, 4 बातों की चर्चा मैं आज करना चाहता

[श्री वसन्त साठे]

हूं । जहां तक आर्थिक सवाल है, उस पर बजट की बहस पर विचार कर सकेंगे ।

पिछल 11 साल में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके निराकरण की जो चेष्टा आपने 11 महीने में की है, उससे जो चित्र सामने आया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पहले तो यह कहा गया कि हमने सब आजादियां पुनःस्थापित कीं, वृत्तपत्र स्वतंत्र हुए, लोगों के जीवन और जान-माल की सुरक्षा हो गई, लोग ज्यादा सुरक्षित हो गये । एक बात ख़ास तौर से कही जाती है कि अख़बारों को भी आजादी मिली । इन दो तीन बातों पर मैं विशेष रूप से चर्चा, और यह बताने का प्रयास, करना चाहता हूं कि हम कहां जा रहे हैं । मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हू कि मैं किसी कटुता की भावना में अपने विचार आप के सामने नहीं रखना चाहता हूं । हां, हम नोक-झोंक कर सकते हैं । जहां तक वाद-विवाद की बात है, आप से भी देखा है और हमने भी देखा है कि आप भी कम नहीं हैं, और जब समय आता है, तो हम भी कम नहीं हैं । लेकिन प्रश्न वह नहीं हैं ।

सवाल यह है कि हम सब गम्भीरता से पिछले ग्यारह महीनों का रिव्यू करें कि हम देश को कहां ले जा रहे हैं । जब जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आ गई, जब उस के शासन की शुरुआत हुई, तो हम समझते थे कि देश में पहली बार एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हो रही है । यह बात मैं केवल आज नहीं कह रहा हूं; इस सदन में कांस्टीट्यशन की एमेंडमेंट पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था—आप मेरा भाषण पढ़ लीजिए —, और बार-बार कहता आ रहा हूं कि जिस देश में कोई पर्यायी पक्ष नहीं होगा, वहां लोकतन्त्र नहीं रह सकता है । हमारे देश की यह त्रुटि, कमी, रही है कि तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी यहां कोई पर्यायी पक्ष नहीं बन पाया है । इमर्जेन्सी में जो भी बुरी बातें हुई हैं, उस में एक अच्छाई निकली कि उस इमर्जेंसी के बेलन के नीचे ऐसे पक्ष इकट्ठे हो गये, जो बावजूद श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की लाख कोशिशों के इकट्ठे नहीं हो रहे थे । चलो, अच्छा हूआ । एक पर्यायी पक्ष बना । **(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : पर्यायी पक्ष ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : वैकल्पिक पक्ष, विरोधी पक्ष ।

हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है । अगर कोई त्रुटि हो, तो मुझे बता दें ।

अब शासन चलाने के लिए कोई दूसरा पक्ष चुन लिया जाये, मेरा कहना यह नहीं है । सौभाग्य से जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आ गई है । तो अब कम से कम यह आशा करनी चाहिए कि वह बनी रहे, मज़बूत और कान-सालिडेटिड रहे, और चार पांच साल में—जितना भी उस का समय है—देश को एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र दें । हम कम से कम यह आशा तो उस से कर सकते हैं । हमें जल्दी नहीं थी, और न आज है, कि किसी भी तरह से, येन केन प्रकारेण, जनता पार्टी को गद्दी से हटा दिया जाये । यह भावना नहीं है । लेकिन क्या उस से यह अपेक्षा करना भी अनुचित है कि वह इस देश में एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र की परम्परा प्रस्थापित करे ?

जब मैंने पहले इस सदन में यह आशा व्यक्त की, तो बड़ी भर्त्सना की गई, मज़ाक उड़ाया गया । उस वक्त मैंने सोचा कि पहला पहला गुस्सा है, इसी लिए उन्नीस महीने की बात बार बार कही जाती है । मुझे लगा कि पहला पहला गुस्सा है, भूल जायेंगे—पहला पहला उबाल है, निकल जायेगा । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि उन्नीस महीने का राग जान-बूझ कर बार-बार अलापा जाता है, जब कि गाड़ी पटरी से

उतर रही है। जसा कि अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं, **इट इज बिकमिंग काउंटर-प्राडक्टिव**। हम ने जो ग़लतियां कीं, अगर उन्हीं ग़लतियों को जनता पार्टी भी दोहरायेगी, तो नतीजा वही होगा, जो हमारी ग़लतियों का हुआ। एक बात को ही रटते बार बार तो लोग बोर हो जाते थे उस से बहुत दिन के बाद आप ने भी उसी बात को चलाया। आपने कहा न्याय को प्रस्थापना हुई। मैं आप से नम्रता से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने नान-ईशूज आप ने उठाए ? एक प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम जैसे देश का बन गया। आर्थिक सवाल देश के इतने अहम हैं, खुद आप मंजूर करते हैं। अभिभाषण में और परसों के बजट में कि बेकारी का सवाल आज भी विशाल पैमाने पर खड़ा है, आज भी हमारे देश में भुखमरी नष्ट नहीं हुई है, आज भी हमारे यहां कई क्षेत्रों में इतनी दुर्व्यवस्था है, इन सब चीजों को अगर दूर करना है तो एक किसी पार्टी के बस को बात भी नहीं है। सारे देश का ध्यान इन चीजों की ओर आप को लाना है। एक नेता, एक राज्यकर्त्ता पक्ष के नाते से आवश्यक था कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान ले जाते। हमारा 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम अगर खराब था, एक मिनट के लिए मान कर चलें तो गरीबों को जमीन देना, गरीबों को मकान देना और वह भी पिछड़े हुए समाज के, अविकसित समाज के लोगों को जमीन और मकान देने का जो प्रयास हुआ वह तो कम से कम गलत नहीं हुआ। जो कर्ज-मुक्त लोगों को किया वह तो गलत नहीं हुआ ? उस को पूरा नहीं कार्यान्वित कर पाए तो जो रास्ता कम से कम था उस को तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गलत रास्ता था। आप उसके ऊपर चलते, तेजी से चलते और हम को कहते कि हम तेजी से चल रहे हैं, चलो तुम भी साथ आओ। हम न आते तो दोषी थे। लेकिन क्या हुआ ? इस का मुझे खेद है कि सारा ध्यान देश का दूसरी तरफ ले जाया गया। एक गुस्सा, एक क्रोध कि एक व्यक्ति को नष्ट करना है, इसके ऊपर अपने आप को लगाया। जब कंवर लाल गुप्त के प्रस्ताव पर मैं बोल रहा था तो मैंने कहा कि भाई, गुनहगार हों तो फांसी दे दो, सजा दे दो, पर उस गुनाह को न्यायोचित जो आप का रास्ता है उससे साबित तो करो, जो आप कहते हो उसे पुराओ, चलो, फौजदारी चलाओ, जो करना हो कर लो। लेकिन वह नहीं है इरादा। दिखता क्या है, जो आज नौ महीने से देख रहे हैं वह यह कि खाली एक चरित्र हनन कर रहे हैं। ... (**व्यवधान**) ..... आज नौ दस महीने में एक रत्ती भर जरा सा भी जिसे कानून में पुराव या प्रूफया एविडेंस कह सकते हैं, वह आप को नहीं मिला उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ। जब आप ने पकड़ा तो जानते हैं कि क्या हो गया ? वहां भी मैजिस्ट्रेट को कहना पड़ा कि बिना किसी गवाह के, या आधार के मैं इन को जेल में नहीं रख सकता। आप को हंसी हो गई। अब आप माफ कीजिए, यह आप की प्रक्रिया रेडियो में और टी वी में चल रही है। अरे, इलेक्शन के दौरान कम से कम इतना तो करते कि इस को बन्द रखते। चुनाव के बाद दूसरे रोज शाह कमीशन मुल्तवी करते हैं, 20–21 रोज के लिए लेकिन चुनाव के दौरान रोज अखबार में आ रहा है। यह है आप की आजादी का मतलब ? यह है फ्रीडम का मतलब ? यह है स्वतन्त्र चुनाव का मतलब क्या आप करना चाहते हैं ? कहां जाना चाहते हैं ? मैं अपील यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस पागलपन को अब आप खत्म कीजिए। इस से कुछ निकलेगा नहीं। कोयला बार बार रगड़ते रहें सफेद नहीं होता।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री (उदयपुर) : यह डिमोनेटाइजेशन भी एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध था क्या ?

श्री वसंत साठे : हां, इतना बड़ा डिमोनेटाइज़ेशन का कदम लिया अखबार में लिखा कि विद वन परसन इन व्यू। क्या कहें आपको ? मैं आप से कहूं इतना भी क्रोध ठीक नहीं —

क्रोधात् भवतिच समोहः
समोहात् स्मृतिविभ्रमः ।
स्मृति भ्रंशाद् बुद्धि नाशो
बुद्धि नाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥

..... (**व्यवधान**) ....

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : विवेक भ्रष्टानात् भवति विनिपातः शतमुख :

श्री वसंत साठे : इनका बुद्धिनाश जब हुआ तभी प्रणश्यति हुआ। आप भी वही काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे चौधरी साहब ने जो देश में तमाम कमीशन, कमीशन, कमीशन बिठाये वह एक तरफा गवाही ले रहे हैं। इसमें वही सज्जन हैं जिन के बारे में श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़, श्री मधु लिमये, श्री एस० एम० जोशी, जनेश्वर मिश्र और राजनारायण (**व्यवधान**) कामत साहब, आप भी थे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It (Bombay North-East): That document was forged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You were not there at that time. Otherwise, I would have believed that it was forged.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It was disowned?

श्री वसंत साठे : Nobody had disowned.

तो इन लोगों ने कहा कि यह आदमी पक्षपाती है, एकतरफा फैसला देता है, यह न्याय देने के काबिल नहीं है और इसको सुप्रीमकोर्ट की जजशिप से हटा दिया जाये। यह चीज़ दो सौ लोगों की तरफ से आई थी। यह 1968 की बात हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : उस समय मैं यहां पर नहीं था।

श्री वसंत साठे : आप होते तो शायद यह न होता। तो इन्दिरा जी को न्याय दिलाने के लिए आपको यही व्यक्ति मिला। वे एकतरफा गवाही ले रहे हैं और लाउड स्पीकर पर चला रहे हैं। टी० वी० और रेडियो पर चला रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि मैं अपनी जानकारी के लिए ले रहा हूं। तो फिर ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ? पर नहीं, एकतरफा गवाही लेंगे, उसकी इश्तहारबाज़ी करेंगे, टी० वी० और रेडियो पर सारे देश में। खुद ही वकील बनेंगे, खुद ही प्राजीक्यूटर बनेंगे और खुद ही रिपोर्ट देंगे। यह कोई न्याय की बात है क्या ? लेकिन मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है आप चलने दीजिए। जितना ही आप इसको चलायेंगे उतना ही काउंटर प्रोडक्टिव होगा और आपके विरुद्ध जायेगा। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : आप कमीशन के सामने जाने से डरते क्यों हैं ?

15.00 hrs.

श्री वसंत साठे : वह डरने वाला व्यक्ति नहीं है।

मैं एक बात आपके ध्यान में और लाना चाहता हूं। एक मामला 1977 में यहां की अदालत में दिल्ली के मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास आया था। यह मामला हैं State *Vs.* Suraj Prakash Sukla under section 43 of the DIR, Police Station—Delhi Cantt. FIR 7 of 1977.

यह इमर्जेंसी के दौरान की बात नहीं है, बाद की है। इसमें मैजिस्ट्रेट क्या कहते

हैं, उनके आर्डर का कुछ पोर्शन पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं और आपकी आज्ञा से सदन के सभा पटल पर रख* दूंगा :

"The Station House Officer of Police Station Delhi Cantt has sent up this challan against the accused Suraj Parkash Shukla son of Sh. Ram Narain Shukla U/S 43 of the DIR which has been forwarded by the S.D.P.O. Delhi Cantt. It has been prayed that the accused be discharged in this case as he was insane at the time of alleged commission of the offence. The brief facts of the case are that on 27-12-1976 a letter was intercepted which was addressed to Prime Minister of Pakistan by the accused Suraj Parkash Shukla stating therein that he would murder the then Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi in case he is paid Dollars equivalent to 95 lakhs. The accused was arrested and his handwriting was obtained and was sent to the hand writing Expert for comparison with the handwriting of the letter. The accused was also got medically examined in a Mental Hospital and it was thus prayed that as the alleged offence was committed by the accused while he was insane, he be discharged

I have gone through the documents on record and persued the report forwarded by the S.D.P O. and heard the Ld. APP. It was argued that the accused was insane at the time when the letter was alleged to have been written by him but there is no reliable evidence or record which could suggest that the accused was in fact insane when the alleged letter was written by him and even otherwise this contention should have been raised by the accused himself that he was insane at the time of writing the letter and there is also nothing to suggest on record to show as to how the prosecuting Agency came to the conclusion that the accused was insane at the time of committing of the alleged offence. The accused was only subsequently examined by the doctor of the hospital for Medical disease but he also did not give any definite opinion and the report of the Medical Officer Central Jail Hospital has though suggested that the patient Suraj Parshad was insane but this report is dated 25-2-1977 and the letter was allegedly written much prior to this report and Ld. APP has not been able to show that in fact the accused was insane at the time of writing the alleged letter. There is no ground for discharging the accused. I find that a *prima facie* was U/s 43 of the DIR is made out against the accused. I thus take the cognizance in this case. The accused be summoned for 10th of March, 1978. The case be registered."

इस आदमी को, इस मैजिस्ट्रेट को वहां से ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया—यह आप की न्यायप्रियता है । मैं ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण आप को दे सकता हूं ।

आप जानते हैं—दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है ? 12 रोबरी के केसेज़ दिल्ली में एक दिन में हुए हैं . .

श्री श्यामसुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : दिन में नहीं, रात में ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : यह जो कुछ हो रहा है, थोड़ा इस पर सोचिये । मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं—

Cry hoarse this time even now.

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम दक्षिण में जीत गये, तो कोई बहुत बड़ी बात हो गई है । मैं इसे बड़ी बात नहीं मानता हूं, आप भी बड़ी बात मत मानिये—इस विजय को, लेकिन ज़रा सन्तुलन वापस लाइये और महरबानी कर के, यदि आप ठीक समझते हैं तो जो हम सब का

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री बसन्त साठे]

मूल उद्देश्य है, देश का आर्थिक विकास हो, उस की तरफ़ ध्यान दीजिये, आप और हम सब मिल कर उस काम को करें।

आज चम्बल-वैली का इतना बड़ा सवाल है। जय प्रकाश जी ने प्रयास कर के चम्बल के डाकुओं से आत्मसमर्पण कराया। लेकिन अब वहां क्या हो रहा है ? वहां पर नई सरकार आ गई है, उन को विश्वास नहीं है कि जय प्रकाश जी ने जो कार्य किया था, उस को आगे बढ़ाया जाय, इसलिये उस सारे प्रयास को छोड़ दिया गया। जय प्रकाश जी ने खुद इन की सरकार को लिखा है। मेरे पास यह महाराष्ट्र की बहुत मशहूर पत्रिका है—किलोस्कर—इस के फरवरी के अंक में जो लिखा है, उस को ज़रूर पढ़िये। इस में जयप्रकाश जी कहते हैं—

> "मध्य प्रदेश शासनाने याची दखल घेतली नाही। जयप्रकाश जीनी 3-6-77 ला राज्य पालांना पत्र लिहिले। त्यात त्यांनी स्पष्ट म्हटदे आहे, . . .

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है। ये इस हाऊस के माध्यम से इस अख़बार को पब्लिसिटी कर रहे हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : यह अख़बार नहीं है, मेगजीन है। उन्होंने कहा था:

> "शासन को पहले समझौते के अनुसार समस्या हल करनी चाहिए थी। पुराना शासन उस दिशा में जो कुछ कर रहा था, वह रुक गया है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि जिस वातावरण में इस समस्या का हल हुआ और देश को ऐसी समस्याओं के हल के लिए जो नई दिशा मिली, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए शासन पुनः अपनी जिम्मेदारियां पूरी करने की ओर बढ़े। उस का जो कर्त्तव्य है, उसे निभाये"।

अब इसमें ग़लत बात कौन सी थी।

अब एक आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप यह कहते हैं कि अखबारों पर कोई आपरेशन नहीं हो रहा है और वे पूरे स्वतन्त्र हो गये हैं। मैं आप को एक ताजा उदाहरण देता हू। 'लोकमत' अख़बार एक मीडियम पेपर है, जिस को संरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए। उस अख़बार ने इन्दिरा की जो विदर्भ यात्रा हुई थी, उस की प्रसिद्धी कर दी, तो क्या होता है। 21 जनवरी को इन्दिरा जी वहां जाती हैं और 25 जनवरी को डाइरेक्टर आफ़ एडवरटाईजिंग एण्ड विजुअल पब्लीसिटी से उन के पास एक खत आता है, जिस में वे यह कहते हैं:

"Dear Sir,

We are sorry to inform you that, in view of the need for economy, it will not be possible for us to release further UPSC advertisements to your paper from this week. Your paper will, however, continue to receive other suitable advertisements as before.

Yours faithfully,

Sd.| K. K. Puri,
Dy. Dir. (Advg.)."

यह मि० के० के० पुरी, डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर का पत्र है। 40 हज़ार जिस अख़बार का डेली सर्कूलेशन हो, उस के पास 25 जनवरी को इस तरह का खत जाता है और दूसरे ही हफ्ते में 'युगधर्म' अख़बार जो नागपुर से निलकता है और जो आर०एस०एस० का चलाया हुआ है और जिस का सर्कूलेशन 7,000 पर डे हैं, उस को एक बहुत बड़ा यू०पी०एस० सी० का एडवरटाइजमेंट दे दिया जाता है। 4 फरवरी का यह अख़बार है। इतना बड़ा एडवरटाइजमेंट यू०पी०एस०सी० को फार एकोनोमी रीजन्स दे दिया जाता है। कुल 4 पन्नों का यह अख़बार है और पूरे एक पन्ने का एडवरटाइजमेंट है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि इस तरह के अखबारों को संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से तरुण भारत और नवभारत को भी दिया जा रहा है।

मैं इतना कह कर खत्म करता हूं कि मैंने कोई बुरी बात तो नहीं कही है और मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि भई आप ने बहुत कुछ निकालने की कोशिश की पर मिला कुछ नहीं। केपसूल भी खोद कर निकाला। उस में मिला क्या ? क्या आप सोच रहे थे कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने रख दिया है और वह आपको मिलेगा, वह आपको नहीं मिला। यही कहावत चरितार्थ हुई है खोदा पहाड़ निकली चूहिया भी नहीं—

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : पक्षपात निकला है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : बता दें क्या निकला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है अभी भी समय है जब हम इस कटुता के वातावरण को समाप्त कर सकते हैं और हमें चाहिये कि हम इसको समाप्त करें। एक साल हो गया है, अब तो इसको समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये। कुछ ठोस काम हम हाथ में ले लें जिससे देश को लाभ हो। मैं मिसाल देता हूं। चम्बल घाटी के बीहड़ों की समतल करने की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये और उस में सारे देश के नौजवानों को लगाया जाना चाहिये। कुछ इस प्रकार के निर्माण के कार्य हाथ में लिये जाने चाहियें। जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उनको आप इकट्ठा करो। इस में मुरारजी देसाई हों, इदिरा गांधी हों, जय प्रकाश जी स्वयं बुलाएं और भी जो बड़े नेता हों उनको बुलाएं, मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है और वे बैठें और एक योजना बनाएं ताकि देश की जनता की इन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए मोबिलाइज़ किया जा सके। इस तरह की चीज़ का आप प्रयत्न करें। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया और खाली एक दूसरे पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप लगाते ही हम चले गए और उसी में अपनी सारी शक्ति हम क्षीण कर दें तो देश का जो हम पर विश्वास है वह उठ जाएगा, देशवासियों की जो हम से अपेक्षा है वह समाप्त हो जाएगी और वे उदासीन हो जाएंगे। हमारे देश के युवक खास तौर पर निराश हो जाएंगे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस कटुता के वातावरण की आप खत्म करें और एक संस्कृत श्लोक जो यहां लिखा हुआ है उसकी मैं आपको याद दिला कर समाप्त करता हूं:

सहनाववतु, सहनौ भुनक्तु, सहवीर्यं करवावहे
तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहें।

विद्वेष की भावना को त्याग कर आगे बढ़ो और साथ ले कर चलने की बात करो।

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। कुछ कहने से पहले मैं प्रतिपक्ष के तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भाषण किए हैं और जो पिछली सरकार के महत्वपूर्ण अंग भी रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी बातों को मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना हैं और खास तौर पर श्री चह्वाण की बातों को बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। उनके अतिरिक्त दो अन्य माननीय सदस्य हैं श्री स्टिफंज़ और श्री साठे। अगर उन तीनों की बातों का मैं जवाब दूं तब तो मेरा सारा समय उसी में निकल जाएगा। लेकिन मैं केवल उन से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। वह आलोचना किस बात की कर रहे थे ? अगर वह भारत की गृह नीति की या विदेश नीति की आलोचना करते तो बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन वह आलोचना कर रहे थे हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीति की। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि तीस साल के कांग्रेस के राज में जो आर्थिक स्थिति थी और जो आर्थिक स्थिति उन्होंने हमारे लिए छोड़ी है क्या उसकी तरफ उन्होंने नजर दौड़ाई है ? उनका कहना है कि विकास दर घट गई है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि पिछले साल के

[श्री राम किशन]

मुकाबले में यह घटी है। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखें। तीस साल तक उन्होंने आयोजन किया है। 1951 से 1975 तक के दौरान हमारे देश की विकास दर 3.2 प्रतिशत रही है। आखिरी एक साल इस में नहीं है। इस में भला, बुरा समय भी आया, अच्छा बुरा मौसम सब शामिल है।

तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें क्या अधिकार है यह कहने का कि एक साल के राज में, जनता पार्टी के राज में भारत की विकास गति घट गई है? किसी भी मुल्क के लिए एक साल निर्णायक नहीं होता है, और न एक साल में किसी मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में यह निश्चित तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि यह देश किस दिशा में जायेगा।

जो बातें हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई कहते हैं मुझे उनसे एक बात कहनी है कि इस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जो ने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो गई है और मजबूत आधार हमने खड़ा कर लिया है, अब हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। जैसी कि कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों को समभ्रान्ति है वैसे ही मान कर चलता हूं। कि इस साल पांच प्रतिशत विकास दर रही ह पिछले साल के मुकाबले। तो क्या यह अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है? अच्छा मौसम था, अच्छी खेती हुई और खेती की वजह से सुधार हुआ है, यह मैं मानता हूं। उनका आरोप भी सही है और मेरी बात भी सही है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कांग्रेस के शासन में जहां पूंजीवाद के खिलाफ़ सघर्ष की बात कही जाती है, समाजवाद के लिए संघर्ष की बात कही जाती है, उन सब योजनाओं को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि आखिर उन्होंने देश को किस स्थिति में छोड़ा था। 30 साल को आयोजना के बाद हमारी क्या स्थिति थी उस पर उन्हें नजर डालनी चाहिए और फिर कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव दें तो जनता सरकार अवश्य उन्हें स्वीकार करेगी। लेकिन वह जरा अपनी पुरानी स्थिति को देख लें कि क्या स्थिति थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1974–75 साल को अगर ले लें, 1971 से 1974–75 तक, खास-तौर से पिछले चुनाव के बाद जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बड़ी आशाओं के साथ गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दे कर आई थीं उन चार सालों के अन्दर हमारे देश की विकास गति 5.2 प्रतिशत रही हैं, यानी सवा प्रतिशत से भी कम एक साल में हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। तो इससे ज्यादा गिरावट, गिरी हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था एशिया और अफ़्रीका के किसी देश में नहीं रही है। आप श्रीलका, बर्मा, इंडोनीशिया, मलेशिया को देखें, यूरोप के विकसित देशों की बात मैं नहीं करता, इन देशों को देखते हैं तो 1971 से 1975 तक हमारे देश की जो विकास गति रही है वह सब से कम रही है। तो अब अगर वह आलोचना करते हैं कि एक साल के जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में विकास गति 5 प्रतिशत रही है वह उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है, तो उन्हें खुद सोचना चाहिए कि पिछले 20 साल के आयोजन से हमें क्या नतीजा मिला और देश की किस स्थिति में उन्होंने छोड़ा था।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहनी है, खास तौर पर प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी के सम्बन्ध में। 1964–65 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 335.71 रु० थी लेकिन 1975–76 में वह 337.71 रह गई। 10 साल में हमारी विकास गति में कोई खास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। और यह जो छोटी वृद्धि हुई थी वह खेती के विकास या उद्योगों के विकास की वजह से नहीं, बल्कि यातायात, संचार साधनों के द्वारा थोड़ी बहुत वृद्धि हुई थी अन्यथा हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जड़ थी। इसलिए जनता पार्टी की सरकार को इस जड़ता को नष्ट करने के लिए कोई क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम अपनाना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक कांग्रेसी भाइयों की आलोचना का सवाल है, माननीय चह्वाण ने बड़े दुख के साथ मूल्यों के बारे में कहा कि मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं। वह कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ सदस्य रहे हैं और वित्त मंत्री भी रहे हैं। कुछ चीजों की कीमत बता रहे थे कि बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन कमोडिटी ऐज ए होल सारी चीजों का सूचकांक निश्चित तौर पर पिछले साल के बराबर है। हमारी पिछली अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात थी खेती से उत्पादित चीजों की कीमत निरन्तर घटती रहती थी लेकिन उद्योगों से बने हुए सामान की कीमत नहीं घटती है। और वह स्थिति कांग्रेस शासन छोड़ कर गया है। इस सब में सुधार करना हैं। अगर खेती की चीजों के दाम घटते हैं तो कारखानों में बने माल की कीमत भी घटानी होगी। होता वह है कि कृषि उत्पादित चीजों के दाम घटते जाते हैं और उद्योगपतियों के मुनाफ़े में, उनके उत्पादन लागत में कोई कमी नहीं होती हैं और न उपभोक्ता को ही कोई लाभ मिलता है। असली संकट हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का यह हैं। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का संकट वह नहीं हैं जो प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्यों ने हमारे सामने रखा है। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का वह संकट यह है, इस पर जनता पार्टी को सोचना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से महंगाई शुरू हुई है। इसके शुरू में जो प्राइस इंडैक्स था वह 32 प्रतिशत बढ गया और आज भी वह बढ़ा हुआ इंडैक्स जैसे का तैसा चल रहा है चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी वही स्थिति रही। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि कीमतें बढ़ीं या घटीं, बल्कि यह है कि इतनी कीमतें जो हमारे देश में बढ़ गई, उनको कैसे नीचा लाया जाये ?

जनता पार्टी ने जो दिशा ग्रहण की है, उसमें एक दिशा ग्रामीण विकास की बिल्कुल सही हैं, क्योंकि ग्रामीण विकास की मार्फत, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो 70, 80 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामीण जीवन से संबंधित हैं, हम उनकी दशा सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन उसमें भी एक संकट है। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हम ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 40 प्रतिशत धन का प्रावधान करेंगे। यह अच्छी चीज है, क्योंकि तीन योजनाओं में जो हमने इस के लिए प्रावधान किया है वह निरन्तर घटता चला गया है। पिछली सरकार ने खेती और ग्रामों की उपेक्षा की। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण विकास पर जहां 28 प्रतिशत खर्च किया गया था, वह पांचवीं योजना में घटकर 23 प्रतिशत रह गया। इसलिए अब जनता सरकार ने जो उसे 40 प्रतिशत किया हैं, उसका हम स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि ग्रामीण के विकास का मतलब कौन से ग्रामीणों का विकास है ? क्या बड़ी जमीन वालों और साहूकारों का विकास करेंगे ? गांव में जो समाज है उसमें एक तरफ शोषित लोग हैं दरिद्र लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ सम्पन्न वर्ग के लोग हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रम में जो दरिद्र और शोषित व भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के जो परिणाम हमारे सामने आये है, उसका नतीजा यह है कि गांवों में रहने वाला गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है और वहां पर एक और ही प्रकार का सम्पन्न वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने बुरी परम्परा डालकर जो एक नया वर्ग पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, जनता सरकार को उसे नष्ट करने के लिए कोई न कोई कार्यक्रम देना चाहिए। मुझे इसका समर्थन करने के बाद भी राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कोई ऐसा संकेत नहीं मिला है जिससे छोटे और बड़े वर्ग के लिए लाभ हो पाए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूगा कि इन सब चीजों की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[श्री राम किशन]

हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का एक संकट यह भी है कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है । आपातकाल में यह 8.8 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हो गया तो कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य उसे बढ़ी लम्बी चीज बताते हैं, लेकिन प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक की बात ले लें, किसी साल में भी हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन 5.6 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं गया है । असल में यह रुक गया है । हमें इस बारे में दो दिशाओं में प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा । एक तरफ औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी बढ़ाना होगा और दूसरी तरफ बढ़े हुए उत्पादन का लाभ गांव के गरीबों, मजदूरों को मिले इसका भी प्रयत्न करना होगा ।

हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का एक सब से बड़ा संकट यह भी है कि हमारे देश में बचत की मात्रा बहुत कम है, पूंजी-निवेश घटता जा रहा है । मैं आंकड़ों से साबित करना चाहता था, लेकिन एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आपातकाल में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को हर प्रकार की सुविधायें दीं । उसके बाद पिछले वर्षों में भी उद्योग को इसलिए सुविधायें दी थीं जिसकी वजह से पूंजी-निवेश हो, लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि जहां 1975–76 में 1300 करोड़ रुपए की नई पूंजी का नियोजन हुआ था, वह पिछले साल केवल 900 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी का ही नियोजन हो पाया । इसका मतलब यह है कि निरन्तर सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के धनवान और पूंजीपतियों को जितनी पूंजी लगानी चाहिए, वह नहीं लगा रहे हैं । इस तरह से दो तरह का दबाव पड़ रहा है । एक तरफ तो जितने भी मालिक हैं, कारखानेदार हैं वह नई सुविधाओं की मांग करते हैं, लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं और मजदूरों का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं और न इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की औद्योगिक पैदावार को किस तरह से बढ़ायें । उनका ध्यान तो केवल मुनाफे की तरफ ही रहता है । नतीजा यह है कि उसकी गिरफ्त में वह लोग आ गये जो मुश्किल से कहीं से पैसा बचाते हैं उनसे ही एक तरह से पैसा जमा कराया गया और नये कारखानों में लगाया गया । लेकिन आपाल काल में जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने रैफ्रीजरेटरों पर छूट दी, उसको वही देश के 5 प्रतिशत लोग खरीद सकते हैं जिनकी आमदनी 500 रुपये माहवार से ज्यादा है । ग्रामीण समाज में 1 प्रतिशत और शहरी समाज में 4 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी आमदनी 500 रुपए माहवार से ज्यादा है । अगर हम बचत की आशा कर सकते हैं, तो 500 रुपए माहवार से ज्यादा पाने वालों से कर सकते हैं । हमारे देश में बिलासिता की सामग्री का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन कपड़े की खपत घट गई है । पहली पच-वर्षीय योजना में कपड़े की खपत 15 मीटर प्रति-व्यक्ति थी, जबकि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के खत्म होने पर वह 12.9 मीटर प्रति व्यक्ति रह गई है । इसी प्रकार चीनी और तेल की प्रति-व्यक्ति उपलब्धि घट गई है । रेफ्रिजरेटर, वातानुकलन और कारों आदि शौक और ऐश की चीजों का उत्पादन बराबर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । बचत की राशि इस देश के गरीब और छोटे आदमियों के कल्याण के लिए लगानी चाहिए, लेकिन वह बचत ऐशो-आराम की चीजें खरीदने के लिए खर्च की जा रही है । उन चीजों का उत्पादन शहरों के छोटे से समाज के कल्याण के लिए किया जा रहा है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का दोष है । अगर जनता पार्टी इस दोष को दूर नहीं करेगी, तो मैं चेतावनी के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी तो तीस साल चली, लेकिन जनता पार्टी तीस महीने भी नहीं चल पायेगी । यह बात अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिए ।

सरकारी उद्योगों के ख़िलाफ बड़ा प्रचार किया जाता है, लेकिन हम प्राईवेट उद्योगों की हालत को भी देखें । सरकारी उद्योग

ख़राब हैं, और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जान-बूझ कर उन्हें ख़राब किया, ताकि वे बदनाम हो जावें और समाज उन की तरफ़ न बढ़े। लेकिन प्राईवेट उद्योगों की हालत क्या है ? उन की बचत की मात्रा और उत्पादन की देख कर बहुत निराशा होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जनता सरकार केवल इस बात पर ही संतुष्ट न हो जाये कि कांग्रेस वाले हट गये और हम लोग शासन में आ गये। उस ने लोकतंत्र की स्थापना की है, वह लोकतंत्र की मान्यताओं को दोबारा ला रही है, उस ने समाज को भय से मुक्त किया है, हम इस का अभिवादन करते हैं, लेकिन भूखा पेट लोकतंत्र की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि एशिया और अफ़्रीका के सब मुल्कों में तानाशाही कायम हो गई है। इस का कारण यह है कि वहां लोकतंत्र पर ज्यादा ज़ोर दिया गया था, लेकिन रोटी के सवाल को भुला दिया गया था। हम ने लोक तंत्र-विरोधी लोगों को सत्ता से हटा दिया, लेकिन जब तक सरकार लोगों को रोटी देने का कार्यक्रम नहीं अपनायेगी, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा।

अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री साठे, ने कहा कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बड़ी ख़राबियां थीं, लेकिन उस में कुछ अच्छी बातें भी थीं। मैं मानता हूं कि उस कार्यक्रम में भूमि-सुधार का काम अच्छा था, ग़रीबों को मकान देने का काम अच्छा था, कर्ज़-मुक्ति का काम अच्छा था। लेकिन मैं श्री साठे से कहना चाहता हूं कि इमर्जेन्सी के समय कोई भी उन के काम में बाधा डालने वाला नहीं था, उन्होंने संविधान में संशोधन कर के भूमि सीलिंग कानून को कोर्ट के परव्यू से निकाल लिया था, लेकिन आपातकाल में उस का क्या नतीजा निकला। यह लक्ष्य रखा गया था कि एक साल में चालीस लाख एकड़ भूमि बड़े बड़े ज़मींदारों से ले कर भूमिहीनों में बांटी जायेगी। लेकिन सारे देश में केवल 4 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन भूमिहीनों में बांटी जा सकी, जिस में से 2,32,000 एकड़ ज़मीन राजस्थान में थी। वह कोई उपजाऊ भूमि नहीं थी, बल्कि जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जोधपुर की वह भूमि थी, जहां पीने का पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। उस का प्रचार किया गया कि भूमिहीनों में ज़मीन बांटी गई है।

इस लिए गांवों में सीलिंग कानून से बचने के लिए जिन लोगों ने ग़लत इन्दराज करा दिए थे, उन्हें रद्द कर के हमें भूमिहीनों को ज़मीन देनी होगी। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो जनता पार्टी जिस क्रान्ति की कल्पना करती है, वह क्रान्ति अधूरी रह जायेगी। हमें हर मोर्चे पर लड़ना है।

जो लोग इस सरकार की आलोचना कर रहे हैं, वे ज़रा कांग्रेस राज्य की तस्वीर देखें। मैं रोटी और कपड़े की बात छोड़ देता हूं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां पीने का पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। राजस्थान में कुछ गांवों में 32 मील दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। उस दिन कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा, ने भाषण दिया। वह मंत्री रहे हैं, और राज्य के मालिक रहे हैं। उन के अपने जिले में मैं ने देखा कि ऊंट-गाड़ी गांव से 32 मील दूर गड्ढे से पानी लेने के लिए जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान सरकार और कोई काम करे या न करे, लेकिन कम से कम वह एक घोषणा कर दे कि तीन या चार साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई भी इलाका नहीं रहेगा, जहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न हो। एक तरफ़ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ़ आदिवासी, भील, वगैरह गन्दा पानी पीने को बाध्य हैं। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि

[राम किशन]

इस सरकार द्वारा पुरानी सरकार के सारे कार्य-कलापों को नई दिशा दी जाये ।

समय की कमी की वजह से मैं बहुत सी बातें कहना नहीं चाहता । एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल और है जिस का जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूं । अभिभाषण में विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिक्र किया हैं । हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं पड़ोसी देशों से, बहुत अच्छी बात है, हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे रहने चाहिएं । अटलांटिक और सोवियत दोनों खेपों से भी हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधर रहे हैं, यह भी अच्छी बात हैं । लेकिन मुझे एक बड़ा अफसोस हैं, अभी शाह-ईरान हमारे देश की यात्रा पर आए । शाह ईरान से हम मित्रता का सम्बन्ध रखें, राजस्थान नहर को भी पैसा मिल रहा है, इसलिए हम उन का सम्मान करते हैं लेकिन यहां ईरानी छात्र प्रदर्शन करना चाहते थे । आप जानते हैं कि मुसद्दिक के हटने के बाद ईरान में एक प्रकार की तानाशाही कायम हो गई और तानाशाही कायम होने की वजह से वहां लाखों देशभक्त लोग जो लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं जेलों में पड़े हुए हैं । अब ईरानी छात्रों ने प्रदर्शन करना चाहा तो हमारी सरकार ने उस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह तटस्थता की नीति है ? अगर गत साल डेढ़ साल पहले सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी और लैला फरनानडिस विदेशों में प्रचार करते और अमेरिका और इग्लैंड की सरकारें उन पर पाबन्दी लगा देतीं तो हम उन के बारे में क्या राय बनाते ? यह सीधा सवाल है । तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि अमेरिका को या किसी और मुल्क को खुश करने की दृष्टि से हमारी अपनी जो मूलभूत नीतियां हैं, उन से कहीं हम अलग न हो जायें । नैपाल से हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे है, नैपाल में कोयराला .... (*व्यवधान*) ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप को खत्म करना चाहिए ।

श्री राम किशन : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । मैं दिखाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की मूलभूत नीति यह है । सरकारी स्तर पर सब सरकारों से हमारी दोस्ती रहे लेकिन जनता के स्तर पर जब तक लोकतंत्र और लोकतांत्रिक शक्तियों को मजबूत नहीं किया जायगा आसपास के मुल्कों में तब तक हमारे सम्बन्ध कभी भी तनावपूर्ण हो सकते हैं । इस बात पर ध्यान रखना होगा ।

केन्द्र और राज्यों के सवाल पर एक विवाद आज खड़ा किया जा रहा है । केन्द्र कमजोर हों, राज्य मजबूत हों यह विवाद नहीं है । विवाद असल में यह है कि आज राज्यों की आर्थिक हालत क्या हैं, यह आप देखिए। सन् 1950–51 में राज्यों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का 121 करोड़ रुपया कर्ज था । आज वह बढ़ते बढ़ते 2100 करोड़ का हो गया और अब की साल के बजट में देख लें, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी पर ही इसे छोड़ता हूं, वह स्वयं देख लें, अब की साल राज्य सरकारों के लिए जो कर्जे की रकम तय की है उस में ब्याज काट कर, सर्विसिंग चार्जेज काट कर और मेजर लोन की वापसी के बाद 30–35 करोड़ रुपया रह जायगा राज्यों को देने के लिए । तो हम राज्यों को स्वायतत्ता दें या न दें लेकिन उन को आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत करने के लिए हमें नये ढंग से चिंतन करना पड़ेगा । मैं उस तरह का सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूं कि हम राज्यों को स्वायतत्ता दे कर दूसरे तरह का खतरा लें लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से राज्य मजबूत होंगे तो केन्द्र भी मजबूत हो जायेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे आखीरी बात एक कहनी है ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : साढ़े तीन बजे नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस शुरू होना था, फिर भी मैंने आप को चार पांच मिनट ज्यादा दे दिया । अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री राम किशन : मैं आप से इसलिए प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं कि आप इस मामले में हमारे भागीदार रहे हैं । मुझे बड़ी हंसी आती है जब इस सदन के सदस्य हम पर यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि हम हिन्दी थोपना चाहते हैं । मैं साफ किये देता हूं, हिन्दी भाषी लोगों की इच्छा दक्षिण पर हिन्दी थोपने की नहीं है । हमारी इच्छा तो केवल अंग्रेजी हटाने की है । जब आप तामिल में बोलते हैं, मराठी या कन्नड़ में बोलते हैं तो हमें आनन्द आता है लेकिन जब आप अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं तो हमें ऐसा लगता हैं कि कोई सामन्त बोल रहा है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की सभी भाषाएं पनपें, फलें, फूलें, बगाली फले, मराठी फले, इसके लिए हमें थोड़ा खर्च भी करना पड़े अनुवाद के लिए तो उस में हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी लेकिन भाषा का सवाल उठा कर दक्षिण में आप वोट तो प्राप्त कर सकते हैं किन्तु देश की संस्कृति, देश की भाषा सभ्यता को आप मजबूत नहीं कर रहे हैं । इसलिए इस सवाल को खत्म किया जायें । अंग्रेजी खत्म हो जानी चाहिएं । लोकभाषाएं पनपनी चाहिएं, हिन्दी भाषी लोगों की यही आकांक्षा है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से आशा करता हूं कि मेरे कुछ उन सुझावों पर आप विचार करेंगे जो देश के गरीबों के पक्ष में मैंने दिए हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up Private Mates Business I want to tell you that the Prime Minister will reply to the debate on Monday.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUTPA: May I make a request to you....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma lay his report first.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is Private Member's Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You will listen to him.

This is Private Member's Business. Shri Verma.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWELFTH REPORT

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू :

"कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 1 मार्च, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st March, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: STEPS TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMY AND TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES OF INCOME, ETC.—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we begin. The Finance Minister will intervene.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to make a submission. On the last day only one hour was utilised. Another hour is left as far as this Resolution is concerned. Perhaps Mr. Patel was replying. May I make a submission that other Members may be allowed to speak? And then he can reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already begun to reply.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: After him Members should be allowed to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, my resolution has come No 3. Although in the ballot I came first yet because of the two unfinished resolutions....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let us dispose of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's business. The question of your submission will arise only after Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's resolution is disposed of. You cannot get up in advance and raise it. I now call Mr. Patel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, some time ago this Resolution was discussed and the hon'ble Members may not perhaps remember as to what Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's resolution was. The Resolution was:

> "This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the economy of the country and to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption."

15.37 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

This was the Resolution on which Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta spoke on that day and several other speakers also expressed themselves. The main thrust of the points made by the hon'ble Members on that day in the course of discussion was that very little has been done to improve the conditions of the poorest sections of the people and bring down the disparities in the last thirty years and that the rural sector has been discriminated against. Various suggestions were put forward to redress this inequity. Some of the notable points and suggestions made in the course of the discussions are:—

1. Action should be taken to improve the lot of the poorest classes of the people *viz.* those whose income does not exceed 25 paise per day. These people constitute 20 crores out of 62 crores of the population of the country.

2. Supply of essential commodities should be arranged for the people blow the poverty line who, unlike the organised sections of the community, are hardly in a position to make any noise about their suffering.

3. Arrangement should be made to build roads and supply drinking water to remote areas.

4. A special tax or surcharge should be levied on people with income exceeding a certain limit.

5. Ostentatious and luxury consumption needs to be curbed.

6. The bias in favour of big industries which marked our planning in the past should be corrected and adequate attention should be paid to the needs of farmers in the rural sectors.

I think there can be no difference of opinion in regard to all these points They are highly desirable and, I think, I am entirely in agreement with the sentiments underlying these points. But the problem is something which is very big and that is the problem which we are called upon to tackle. By the same token it should be realised that something we have not been able to tackle satisfactorily in the last thirty years we cannot put right in the course of one year.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: (Serampore): But you can make a start.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have made a start but my whole emphasis is to urge upon you to be patient—not unduly patient but reasonably patient.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the period of 'reasonableness'?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think if you and I discuss it we can come to a decision. I have no doubt about it. But again I would say that it is not really a sort of problem where you can fix the time-limit. But the main point is that we should really move in a direction which would enable us to resolve these problems. It is evident that this problem was not put forward properly in the past and in the strategy of our planning. Therefore it called for a fresh approach and this is what we are now doing. The need for reviewing the entire strategy of development and redefining the plan priority in order that the problem of poverty can be tackled more effectively has been recognised by the present Govrnment. And we have definitely made a shift in our priorities from industry to agriculture. This, I think, we consider, is the first major requirement of the situation. If we want more employment, if we want to ensure that poverty is diminished, then we must first see to it that the rural areas are developed as quickly as possible, rural prosperity emerges as a result of our policies. Then only we can make a serious and significant dent on the problem of unemployment and of poverty. This is what we are trying to do. The Five Year Plan for 1978—1983 is being tackled more effectively and is being formulated by the Planning Commission primarily with these objectives in view namely (i) removal of unemployment and underemployment within a decade or so, (ii) provision of basic services (drinking water, primary education and health care) to the 40 per cent of the population in the lowest income groups and (iii) significant reduction in the disparities of income and wealth. These are the three objectives of the new Plan that is being under preparation. The details of this strategy on development will be available soon when the new plan is presented.

The budget proposals for 1978-79 which I presented earlier in the week are intended to give shape to some of the broad dicisions which will form part of the new strategy. An outline of the measures proposed to be taken to implement these decisions was given in my Budget Speech. It will be noticed that while the aim is to secure all round improvement of the economy, the main focus is on (a) development of agriculture and (b) creation of employment especially in the rural areas which precisely are the objectives the hon. Members had presumably in mind while moving the resolution and the amendments under discussion. I think generally we must recognise that the root cause of poverty in the country lies in unemployment. Accordingly, one of the basic objectives in framing the Budget estimates has been to provide funds for expenditures which will serve to create employment on a large scale and improve the economy of the rural areas where unemployment and under-employment are acute and endemic. The larger outlay on the Annual Plan proposed in the budget for 1978-79—Rs. 11.649 crores as compared to Rs. 9960 crores in 1977-78—should itself provide a stimulus for the economy and serve to create employment. No doubt, a good part of this outlay will need to be devoted to continuing schemes. But what is worthwhile noting is that 80 per cent of the amounts proposed to be spent on new schemes is accounted for by agriculture and schemes meant for the development of rural areas. This is excluding the allocation for power where we have made a very large allocation because we realise that adequacy of power is the first essential thing not only for industry but also for agriculture and, therefore, we have made perhaps the largest allocation on that.

Similarly the allocations for irrigation have been substantial. We hope to bring 17 million hectares under irrigation in the next five years, of which at least three million will be brought under irrigation in the year 1978-79. Through these various means we have been taking action along lines which must enable us to increase employment

[SHRI H. M.PATEL]

in the one area in which there is major unemployment. Before I move to small scale industries, I should like to refer to the new idea of block development plans which we wish to develop. The details are now being worked out, we have made an allocation of Rs. 20 crores and we hope to make block development plans one of the major instruments of accelerating the development of rural areas.

Another commendable project designed to accelerate rural development to which I should like to draw attention is the massive programme for dairy development, namely, Operation Flood II. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 500 crores and is expected to provide employment for about 4 million people in the first phase. This programme if successfully carried out will not only help generate employment on a large scale but also improve the nutritional standards of people and raise their income levels... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: How many persons have found employment during the last eleven months?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This operation is to start in the year 1978-79; Operation Flood I is about to come to an end and in the course of that operation a number of dairies have been established; those dairies have enabled the spread of a considerable amount of employment. I have not got exact figures but they run into lakhs. In regard to one state alone, I can give you information and over a couple of lakhs of people have been employed.... (*Interruptions*) I suggest to my hon. friend that there is no need to express such a degree of cynicism and we ought to work, all of us. I should like to say in this kind of venture or project we do hope they work and if they do not we shall modify them. This is where hon. Members must come forward with their ideas. I am coming forward wih my ideas.

In order to help people engaged in fisheries—and they constitute a fairly large number as we have an extensive coastline—the outlay on fisheries is being raised from Rs. 33 crores to Rs. 61 crores in 1978-79. I have already mentioned that we have made allocations for on-going schemes such as small farmer development agency for which the allocation has been raised from 45 crores to Rs. 115 crores this year, drought prone area programme outlay is being increased from Rs. 51 crores to about 76 crores this year.

I think that one of the main factors underlying the stagnation of the rural economy is the lack of basic infrastructure. As part of a comprehensive programme of rural infrastructure development, the outlay on rural roads in the States' plans for 1978-79 has been stepped up to Rs. 115 crores as compared to Rs. 85 crores in the current year. The provision for rural water supply in the States' plans for 1978-79 has also been increased to Rs. 105 crores from Rs. 76 crores. In addition this will be supplemented by a special provision in the Central Plan to the extent of Rs. 60 crores.

So, you will see that both in regard to approach roads and in regard to drinking water, substantial sums have been allocated in this year's budget. In order to improve the opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas through development of rural and small scale industries, an outlay of Rs. 219 crores has been provided for this purpose in 78-79 as against Rs. 45 crores in 77-78. The suggestions for ensuring the supply of essential commodities is another point that worried the people and they said that we should try and see that essential commodities are available in adequate quantities. I feel fairly confident that there should be no difficulty in ensuring this as a result of the various projects and schemes that we have undertaken. A scheme for the increased production and distribution of essential commodities has been drawn up and put to

all State Governments and it is to be hoped that the State Governments would welcome this and implement it. The need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has been emphasised and the scheme is intended to strengthen the public distribution system in order to secure effective distribution of essential commodities and bring within its coverage a few more commodities. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspati and selected manufactured items of mass consumption. The intention is to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical wage-goods and also take effective action for extensive expansion of the net work of fair price shops to cover far-flung areas throughout the country.

I think these measures should be regarded as ample testimony to our earnestness in this direction I may mention that so far as the suggestion about the taxation of the rich is concerned, our tax system cannot be said to be lacking in progressivity. The taxes on not only income and wealth but also on commodities are so designed as to cast a larger burden on the rich than on the poor. While the taxes on income and wealth act almost like a ceiling on the growth of incomes and wealth beyond a certain level, the taxes on commodities of luxury consumption are generally levied at a relatively high rate. A study carried out at the instance of the Jha Committee shows that the incidence of commodity taxes in India is progressive. Taxes on commodities as a proportion of expenditure goes up from 4.6 per cent in the case of the lowest expenditure bracket to about 26.8 per cent in the highest expenditure bracket. In the case of rural households, the proportion goes up from 2.9 per cent to 16.2 per cent. The levy of the five per cent surcharge on basic excise duties should sharpen the progressivity of excise taxes further as it will mean a heavier tax on items which are already taxed at a high rate.

Finally I would like to refer to fact that we are studying the question of evolving a national wages and income policy and for that purpose a study group has been appointed, which will study this question and when its recommendations come, we shall of course discuss them with all the interests concerned and see that something in the nature of a national policy emerges in this director.

I hope that what I have said should satisfy the hon. Members that Government is most earnest in this respect and will spare no efforts to improve the functioning of the economy, reduce unemployment and bring down the disparities. Development of agriculture and rural areas has been receiving special attention. Government's anxiety to see that farmers receive a fair deal is reflected in the measures recently taken to help the sugar industry tide over its crisis. The package measures announced in this regard are intended to benefit the sugarcane growers.

The debate on the Budget proposals for 1978-79 which will commence next week or so will also provide ample opportunity for discussion of the economic policy of the Government. Hence, while appreciating the intention underlying the proposed resolution, I would request the mover of the resolution to be good enough not to press for its adoption.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Madam, other Members would also like to speak on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this is not the custom. After the Minister has spoken, only the mover of the resolution will speak. I have given my ruling and you may please speak.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My humble submission before you is that I am to speak now. Of course, the Minister has replied. Now, about one hour's time remains. So, other Members want to speak and then I can reply. Let the Members speak first, and then I will reply in the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of that one hour, half-an-hour is gone. Only half-an-hour remains now. So, you may please reply.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने पहली बार 30 साल में जो प्रायरिटीज़ अभी तक शहरों में और इंडस्ट्री की तरफ थीं सारी प्लानिंग को उनको मोड़ कर के गांवों की तरफ लाये हैं और उसी प्रकार का बजट भी जो अन-कन्वेंशनल बजट है, एक डायनेमिक बजट सदन के सामने पेश किया है उसके लिए मैं अपनी ओर से और देश की ओर से उनको बधाई देता हूं। अभी तक जो हुआ हैं 30 साल में और जिस तरह से देश ने प्रगति की है, मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था, उससे गरीब और गरीब हो गया और अमीर और अमीर हो गया। यह बात नहीं है कि पैसा नहीं खर्च किया गया, यह बात नहीं है कि डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ। दोनों बातें हुई हैं। लेकिन वह किधर और कहां हुआ है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 1960 में स्कूटर का उत्पादन 12,900 था जो 1974 में बढ़ कर 85,639 हो गया। यानी 14 साल में 8 गुना उत्पादन बढ़ गया। इसी तरह से the total production of refrigerators in 1960 was 11,400 and the number increased in 1973 to 1,10,000. Similar is the case with air-conditioners. The production was 10,700 in 1960 and it went up to 30,574 in 1973. तो जो लग्जरी आइटम्स हैं अभी तक प्रायरेटीज़ पहली सरकार की उनकी तरफ़ रही है। जनता के काम की चीज़ों की तरफ़ नहीं रही है। अब करीब 9,000 करोड़ रु० पब्लिक मनी का ऐग्रीकल्चर और इरीगेशन में चौथी योजना तक खर्च हुआ और इसी तरह से 5,300 करोड़ रु० पावर पर खर्च हुआ चौथी योजना तक। लेकिन अगर पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन फूड की आप लगाएं जो लेबर को मिलता है इतना खर्च करने के बाद वह पहले से कम हो गया है।

16.00 hrs.

मेरे पास इस चीज़ के आंकड़े हैं, जो मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, कि टैक्सेज़ पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गये। जो पर-कैपिटा टैक्स आन कमोडीटीज़ है वह 1950-51 में 10.9 था और उसके मुकाबले में 1973–74 में यह बढ़ कर 99.0 रुपये हो गया। फूडग्रेन्स जो 1950–51 में 384.9 ग्राम्स पर डे था वह 1973–74 में 448.4 हो गया यानी थोड़ा नामिनल बढ़ गया। एडिबल आयल जो 1950–51 में 2.7 किलोग्राम पर एनम था, वह 1973-74 में 3.0 हो गया और 1972–73 में 2.0 किलोग्राम पर एनम हो गया।

तो एडिबल आयल कम हो गया, वनास्पति की कंजम्पशन कम हो गई, शुगर, काटन-क्लाथ की कंजम्पशन कम हो गई। काटन क्लाथ 1968–69 में 14.4 मीटर पर एनम था और 1973–74 में 12.1 मीटर पर एनम हो गया। इस तरह से इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी, प्लानिंग के बाद भी एवरेज खर्च एसैंशियल कमोडिटीज़ का आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते नीचे गिरता जा रहा है।

उसके बाद अगर नीचे के हिस्से की बात करें, जो गरीब है, गांव में रहता हैं, हरिजन है, ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में रहता है, पिछड़े वर्ग का है, जिनकी वायस नहीं है, जो आगनाइज्ड नहीं है, जो शोर नहीं मचा सकते हैं, डिमांस्ट्रेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं, अखबारों में बयान नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो उनकी हालत और भी ज्यादा खराब है।

यह पहला मौका है जब कि जनता सरकार ने शहर से पैसा हटा कर गांवों की तरफ लगाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छी शुरुआत है और यह ज्यादा इस पर डिपैंड करेगी कि इसका एक्जीक्यूशन कैसे होता है? आज देश के सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं। एक रास्ता तो इन्दिरा गांधी का रास्ता है कि डैवलपमैंट डिक्टेटरशिप के थ्रू होगी और दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि डैमोक्रैटिक मीन्स के जरिये से डैवलपमैंट हो सकती है जिससे देश की गरीबी और डिस्पैरिटी खतम हो सकती है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा टैस्ट है जिसमें यह साबित करना होगा कि इन 5 सालों के अन्दर डैमोक्रैटिक मैथड, प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके से हम देश की गरीबी को दूर कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए तानाशाही की जरूरत नहीं है। लोगों में आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते यह भावना आ रही है।

अभी कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र में जो चुनाव हुए वह इस बात को बताते है कि लोगों ने यह भी देखा है कि वह तानाशाही को टालरेट कर सकते हैं, अगर उनको खाना मिले। लेकिन यह बात निराशा की ओर जा रही है, इस चीज को हम डाइवर्ट करेंगे, यह बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है। जैसे जैसे जनता पार्टी आगे आयेगी, काम करेगी, मैं समझता हूं कि कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र और केरल के लोग भी देश के एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने---काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक, इस बात की जान लेंगे कि डैमोक्रैटिक तरीके से देश की गरीबी खत्म होगी तानाशाही से नहीं हो सकती है।

दूसरी एक चीज हमें यह भी देखनी होगी कि हमने पोलिटिकल इक्वैलिटी तो दे दी, हमने हरेक आदमी को एक वोट का अधिकार दिया हैं, बिड़ला को भी एक वोट का अधिकार है, और जो झुग्गी में रहता है, उसे भी एक वोट का अधिकार है। हमारे संविधान ने राजनैतिक समता तो दे दी है, लेकिन जब तक आर्थिक समता नहीं होगी, तब तक राजनैतिक समता नहीं रह सकती है। इस लिए हमें जल्दी से जल्दी डिसपैरिटीज को दूर करना पड़ेगा और संविधान के डायरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज पर ज्यादा जोर से अमल करना पड़ेगा।

हमने राइट टु वर्क देने का वायदा किया हुआ हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि प्रापर्टी का फंडामेंटल राइट खत्म होना चाहिए। श्री शांति भूषण यहां बैठे हुए हैं। वह जल्दी से जल्दी इस सदन के सामने एक विधेयक लायें, जिस के जरिये प्रापर्टी के फंडामेंटल राइट को खत्म कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि अगर लोगों की ग़रीबी को बांटना है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है, और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन ग़रीब लोगों के पास पहुंचाना है, तो प्रापर्टी के फंडामेंटल राइट के रहते हुए वह नहीं हो सकता है।

आज हमारे देश में करीब बीस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन की एक दिन की औसत आमदनी केवल चार आने है। चार आने में वे लोग अपनी रोटी का गुज़र नहीं कर सकते, अपने शरीर को ढांप नहीं सकते और छत के नीचे नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन वे किसी न किसी तरह से आत्मा और शरीर को थामे हुए हैं। अगर उन की भूख, उन के पेट की आग इसी तरह से रही, तो वह आग बाहर निकल कर देश को भी जला दे। इसलिए सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी इस तरफ़ कदम उठाना चाहिए कि ग़रीब तबके को रोटी मिले।

मैं अभी अण्डमान निकोबार गया था। हमारे मित्र वहां पर हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि वहां छः सात ट्राइब्ज ऐसे हैं---उन की जनसंख्या दो हज़ार के करीब है---जिन्हें यह भी मालूम नहीं हैं कि हम इन्सान हैं। वे जड़ी बूटी खाते हैं, नगें रहते हैं, कच्चा

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

खून पीते हैं और आदमी को देख कर भाग जाते हैं। उन्होंने मोटर, यहां तक कि साइकल, भी नहीं देखी है। अगर तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग रहते हों, तो यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। जब मैंने वहां के चीफ़ कमिश्नर से पूछा कि वह इन लोगों के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं, तो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि थे ट्राइब्ज आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता ख़त्म हो रहे हैं, आप चिन्ता न कीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में हमारी ब्यूरोक्रसी के सोचने का यह तरीका नहीं चल सकता हैं—कांग्रेस के राज्य में यह चल सकता था। कांग्रेस के लोग समाजवाद की लोरी सें गरीब आदमियों को सुला देते थे। वे ग़रीब आदमियों का खून चूस कर बिड़ला, डालमिया और टाटा की जेबें भरते थे। यह तरीका जनता पार्टी के राज्य सें नहीं चल सकता है।

इस लिए अण्डमान निकोबार के उन दो हज़ार लोगों की समस्या को सब से पहले प्रायर्टी देनी होगी। उन्हें बताया जाये कि आप इन्सान हैं, आप को ठीक तरह से रहना है, आप के कुछ अधिकार हैं, कुछ आवश्यकतायें हैं। यह स्थिति मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में भी है। मैं देखता हूं कि जनता पार्टी ने हरिजनों को नौकरियां देते के लिए एक साल में काफ़ी कुछ किया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ट्राइबल एरियाज़ की तरफ़ उससे भी ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अगर उन एरियाज़ की स्टडी की जाये, तो यह भयानक तथ्य सामने आयेगा कि उन को हालत हरिजनों से भी ज्यादा ख़राब हैं।

मुझे खुशी हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने बजट में ट्राइबल लोगों के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किया है। अगर देश में स्टैबिलिटी, डेमोक्रेसी और शान्ति को रखना हैं, तों ये डिसपैरिटी और यह भुखमरी खत्म होनी चाहिए। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता-डिस्पैरिटी की जितना भी हो सके, उतना कम किया जाये। जनता पार्टी ने तो कहा है कि अल्टीमेटली आय में एक और दस से ज्यादा फ़र्क नहीं होना चाहिए। इस वक्त एक और बीस का फ़र्क है। हमारी आखिरी गोल इस फ़र्क की एक और दस तक लाने का है।

अभी जो मोनोपसी हाउसेज हैं, दुख की बात है कि इधर कांग्रेस (आई) या दूसरी कांग्रेस के सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं हैं, मैं बताना चहता हूं, उन मोनोपली हाउसेज के एसेट्स 1951 में 594 करोड़ थे। वह बढ़ कर 1975–76 में 3717 करोड़ हो गए। आखिर, सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया मोनोपली हाउसेज को ठीक कर के उन का पैसा नीचे तक जाये उस के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हरएक को खत्म कर दीजिए। मेरा यह भी कहना नहीं है माकिर्सस्ट्स की तरह से कि सब को नेशनलाइज़ कर दीजिए। मैं मार्क्सिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करता। लेकिन अगर इस मार्किसज्म को रोकना है, लेबर अनरेस्ट को रोकना है, देश में शांति पैदा करनी है तो उस का एक ही रास्ता है कि यह डिस्पैरिटीज़ आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता खत्म होनी चाहिए। हम देख रहे हैं दिल्ली के पास, बम्बई के पास और दूसरे शहरों के पास हड़तालें हो रही हैं, वायलेंस हो रहे हैं, गोलियां चल रही हैं। इस में पोलिटिकल लोगों का भी हाथ है, हम उन को भी जानते हैं। शायद हमारे कंधे पर बैठ कर वह तीर चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह भी बात सही है कि जो लोग भूखे हैं, वे भी कराह रहे हैं। उन की आवश्यकताएं भी है। इसलिए सरकार को यह चाहिए कि इन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान वह दें। अभी तक हमारी जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं

बनी, मैं पिछले 25 साल की बात कहता हूं, क ीब 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया इन्वेस्ट हुआ 25 साल में प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर में जिसका मतलब यह है कि अगर 60 करोड़ की आबादी है तो एक हजार रुपया एक आदमी के ऊपर इंडस्ट्री में खर्च किया पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में। मिस्टर पाइ जो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर थे पहली सरकार में उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस में 60 हजार रुपया खर्च करने के बाद केवल पांच छः करोड़ लोगों को खाने को मिलता है। इसी तरीके से जो हम ने एग्रीकल्चर में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर खर्च किया उस से केवल दस प्रतिशत लोगों को खाने को मिलता है। अब आप यह देखिए, यह प्लानिंग का बेसिक डिफेक्ट है कि प्रायरिटी कहां जानी हैं, जो हम उत्पादन करते हैं वह कहां जाना है इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेरा कहना है कि जो हम उत्पादन करते है वह जहां जाना चाहिए गरीब आदमी की जेब में वहां नहीं जाता। मरीब गरीब हो गया, अमीर अमीर हो गया। यही कहानी अभी तक की है।

एक चीज का जिक्र मंत्री महोदय ने भी किया कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की गारंटी होनी चाहिए। यहां गोयल साहब बैठे हैं। धारिया साहब पिछले एक साल में शायद 6–7 बार कह चुके है कि हम कोआपरेटिव स्टोर बना रहे हैं, हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत ठीक कर रहे है और अब करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इंस्ट्रक्शंस दे दी है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह इंस्ट्रक्शंस कितने दिनों में पहुचती हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लेकिन यह बात सही है कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की गारेंटी आप को उन्हें देनी होगी। यह अच्छी बात हैं कि पहले जैसी बुरी हालत नहीं है, अब दाम बढ़ने से रुक गए हैं और इस से जनता में संतोष भी हैं कि पहले से स्थिति अच्छी है लेकिन अच्छा तो यह हो कि करते के बाद मंत्री महोदय बयान दिया करें। वह अच्छा होगा। पहले बयान दे देते हैं उसके बाद होता नहीं है तो दोबारा चार महीने के बाद बयान देते हैं। फिर नहीं होता है तो फिर 6 महीने के बाद बयान देते है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीका यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से ही मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह काम हुआ है—भाषण की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए आपका मंत्रालय जो है उसको देखना चाहिए कि जो एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज हैं उसकी गारंटी पूरे तौर से गांव गांव में आखीर तक लोगों की मिले। इस चीज की बहुत जरूरत हैं।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। अभी तक हमारे देश में अनएम्पलायमेन्ट बहुत है। हमने कहा हैं कि दस साल में हम अनएम्पलायमेन्ट खत्म करेंगे लेकिन उसके लिए कोई टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम अभी तक नहीं बना हैं। यह जो अभी बजट आया है, मुझ लगता है कि उससे अनएम्पलायमेन्ट कुछ कम होगा। या अगर कम नहीं होगा तो कम से कम जितने नये अनएम्पलायड लोग होंगे उनको एम्प्लायमेन्ट मिलेगा, काफी लोगों का एम्पलायमेंट मिलेगा। अभी तक जिन लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाया है उनकी संख्या एक करोड़ से ऊपर है। ऐसा हिसाब है कि अगर उन सभी लोगों को एक क्यू में खड़ा कर दिया जाये जोकि अनएम्पलायड हैं तो वे कलकत्ता, बम्बई और नयी दिल्ली—सारे देश का चक्कर लगा सकते हैं। इस तरह का हिसाब किसी ने लगाया है। तो इस चीज को हमें आहिस्ता-2 खत्म करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए हर साल एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम बनाने को जरुरत होगी। जो अनएम्पसायड़ हैं, अंडर एम्पलायड हैं या अनपढ़ लोग है उन सभी के लिए हर साल प्रोग्राम बनाना होगा कि इतने नये लोग हैं जिनको एम्पलायमेन्ट मिलेगा और इतना बैकलग कम होगा। इस हिसाब से आज काम करेंगे तभी वायदा पूरा कर सकेंगे वरना पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इसके अलावा एक चीज यह है कि डिसपैरिटी तो है ही लेकिन दूसरी चीज जो गरीब आदमी को बहुत ज्यादा अखरती है वह यह है कि पैसे वाले लोग अपनी रिचनेस का एग्जिबिशन करते हैं। जब मैं पहले यहां पर सदस्य था तब भी मैंने उदाहरण दिया था। मैं जब पहले डुप्ले रोड पर रहता था तो हमारे बराबर में एक जनरल, आर्मी के बहुत बड़े अफसर रहते थे। उन्होंने 25 कुत्ते पाल रखे थे जिनको चार आदमी रोजाना घुमाने के लिए ले जाते थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कितना खर्चा होता है। आर्मी के अफसर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन साढ़े तीन हजार मिलते होंगे लेकिन उनके 25 कुत्तों पर हर महीने तीन हजार खर्चा होता था। इसी तरह से अगर हम बड़े बड़े लोगों की शादियों में जाकर देखें या जिस ढंग से वे लोग रहते हैं उसको जाकर देखें तो एक गरीब आदमी को पहले तो गरीबी की जलन होती है और दूसरी जलन उसको यह होती है कि वह समझता है कि उसके सामने उसकी बेइज्जती की जा रही है। तो यह जो एग्जिबिशन आफ रिचनेस है उसको खत्म होना चाहिए। पहले जमाने में भी गरीब और अमीर होते थे। आज से कोई 35 साल पहले कौन अमीर होगा और कौन गरीब होगा यह देखने से मालूम नहीं होता था जब तक कि उसका ठीक तरह से पता न किया जाये। इसके बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव है—है तो बड़ा अजीब—कि जितने भी एयरकंडीशनर हैं, जितनी मोटर कारें हैं या जितने भी लग्जरी के गुड्स हैं उन पर एक्सट्रा टैक्स लगाया जाये। अगर मेरे पास एक कार है अगर मुझे वह रखनी है तो मैं एक हजार रुपया साल जरूर दूंगा। इसी तरह से एयरकंडीशनर्स हैं, अगर किसी अफसर को यहां इस्तेमाल करना है तो उसे टैक्स देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से फ्रिज पर टैक्स देना चाहिए। जितने भी इस तरह के लग्जरी गुड्स हैं उन पर एक्सट्रा टैक्स होना चाहिए। उस पैसे का पूल बनाकर गरीब लोगों पर उसे खर्च करना चाहिए। चाहे तो आप सेस लगायें या पावर्टी टैक्स लगायें, किसी भी तरह से लगायें लेकिन यह होना चाहिए। छोटे मोटे एडजस्टमेन्ट्स से यह प्राब्लम हल होने वाली नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक डायनैमिक एप्रोच नहीं होगी, जब तक दो-तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया सालाना लगातार आप खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह पावर्टी की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस के बारे में विचार करें। इस में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है—अगर मुझे एयर-कण्डीशनर इस्तेमाल करना है तो मैं 200 रुपया सालाना दूं, अगर मैं कार रखना चाहता हूं, तो उस का टैक्स दूं, इसी तरह से अगर मैं दूसरी लग्जरी की चीजें इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं, तो उस के लिये ज्यादा टैक्स दूं। इस से लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि अब यह सरकार हमारे बारे में सोचने लगी है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अब तक तो नारों का ही असर चल रहा था, नारा लगाने वाले ही उन के सेवक हैं, रक्षक हैं, अब उस प्रभाव को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हटाना पड़ेगा, वरना खतरनाक नतीजे हो सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदया, मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है, किसी एक पार्टी का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, यह सारे देश की समस्या है। हमारी पार्टी भी यही चाहती है और उधर के लोग भी यही चाहते हैं, सब चाहते हैं कि डिस्पैरिटीज दूर हों। अभी तक हमारे देश में चारों तरफ़ गरीबी-ही-गरीबी छाई हुई है, कहीं-कहीं आइलैंड-आफ़-रिचनेस दिखाई देती है, जैसे आप अशोका होटल में चले जाइये, लेकिन दिल्ली भारत नहीं है, कलकत्ता और बम्बई भारत नहीं हैं, हमारा भारत गांव में है, जहां अथाह गरीबी व्याप्त है, जहां आज भी लोग गोबर में से दाने चुग कर पेट भरते हैं। अगर हमें उन लोगों की किस्मत

को बदलना है, तो छोटे-छोटे कदमों से उन की किस्मत नहीं बदल सकती, हम को ड्रास्टिक कदम उठाने होंगे । यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा प्रजातन्त्र बना रहे, हमारा विधान बना रहे, तो ये कदम हम जल्द उठाने पड़ेंगे, अन्यथा लोगों की आस्था प्रजातन्त्र पर से हट जायेगी । यहां पर आज भी कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं, जो आज भी यह कहती हैं कि हम ने एमर्जेन्सी में यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया । एमर्जेन्सी के बगैर यह होने वाला नहीं था, एमर्जेन्सी ठीक थी, हालांकि एमर्जेन्सी में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया । लेकिन उन का नारा अभी भी यह है कि तानाशाही से हम आप को रोटी दे सकते हैं । अब हमें यह सिद्ध करना होगा कि हम प्रजातन्त्रीय तरीके से आप की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, हर एक को रोटी दे सकते हैं ।

यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है, इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को सर्व-सम्मति से पारित किया जायेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : इस मोशन पर दो अमेण्डमेन्ट्स आये हुए हैं—नं० 1 और नं० 4, जो मूव हुए थे । एक श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास का है और दूसरा श्री गौरी शंकर राय का है ।

I shall put them to the vote of the House first.

AN HON. MEMBER: They should withdraw them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But they are not here to withdraw them. Is Shri S. S. Das here? I do not see even Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai here. Now I shall put amendment no 4 of Shri Gauri Shankar Rai to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri S. S. Das to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप अपने मोशन को विद्ड्रा करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं विद्ड्रा नहीं करना चाहता हूं । इस में कुछ भी डिस्प्यूटेड नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the main resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House. This has been thoroughly discussed. The question is:

"This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the economy of the country and to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption."

The motion was adopted.

16.25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. REPEAL OF CONSTITUTION (FORTH-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT AND WITHDRAWAL OF MISA

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha. Mr. Samar Guha will continue his speech. I might say that one hour and 59 minutes are left for his Resolution....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Kindly spare some time so that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee may move his Resolution. It is a very important Resolution....

MR CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that Mr. Samar Guha may finish ear-

[Mr. Chairman]

lier, so that the other resolution may be taken up. I am not going to suspend the rules, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. You may plead with Mr. Samar Guha and the other Members not to take too long.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The rules can be suspended.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Last time it was done. Otherwise, how can two Resolutions come today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Even in the earlier ruling, it has been said that that is not to be taken as a precedent. All the time the rules can not be suspended. I have given my ruling. Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Madam Chairman, I know that I have moved a Resolution to fight a battle that the least chance of winning....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being run.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, may continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Madam, I have to remind, again, this House that I am fighting a battle which has the least chance of winning, because Government have already moved an Amendment. But I am provoked to say that I am some kind of a man, some kind of a different specimen, who has got more of moral compulsion than the compulsion of your consideration of the concept of political pragmatism. Madam, what I am saying is that we have given the sacred pledge to the people during the last Lok Sabha Election. Attempts should be made by me and naturally by other Members also—all Members of the Janata Party to redeem this election pledge. The Janata Party won on the basis of the Election Manifesto and in that Election Manifesto. The elected members have given the people a sacred pledge—that as soon as an opportunity will be available to them, they will make an effort to rescind the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act and also the MISA.

Madam, I am sorry to say that as it happens always, it happened in the case of the Janata Party also—that, getting the taste of power, our perspective of politics has changed. We have now become very wise Our wisdom is guided by considerations of real politics, of political convenience or a sense of political pragmatism. But, Madam, we have forgotten that something happened in India during the last General Election which had never happened at any time in any country in the world where Parliamentary democracy exists. The Janata Party was born in name only, an *ad hoc* Party was born in January 23, 1977. It had a name, it had a banner, it had just a symbol, and somehow it managed to get into the Election scene. We had nothing else. We had no organisation and nothing else whatsoever to call ourselves a Party. But as a unique phenomenon in a unique history, I should say, the Party was brought to power before the Party was born. The Party, I remind this House again, was brought to power before the Party was born. Our Party was born on 1st May, the actual Party was born on 1st May but it came to power two months earlier. Is there any significance of it—political, moral, philosophical? I know the Law Minister will floor me with his wonderful legalistic arguments—and I am prepared for that. But I am asking one question: Is there any phenomenon in the world, in the history of democracy in any part of the world, that a Party was brought to power before it was really born? Who brought the Party into power? The Janata Party by itself?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Right-minded people.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who really formed this party and gave even the name to it? The name of the Janata Party was given by the people. The people had brought us to power. It is not a Party which has come to power by its own strength, by its organisational ability, with the resources at its command, with all its tactics, techniques—electioneering campaign or whatever you may call it. It is not by that.

It was some kind of a thing, some kind of an avalanche which overturned a party that was in existence in power for thirty years. No, it was much more than that. To quote JP, a personal dictatorship was foisted on the country when all the power was at the command of that personal dictator. We were nowhere, but a miracle happened. Such miracle never happened at any time in the human history of the world, as I have said. But it was the people, the people of India—may be they are illiterate—who proved to ourselves and to the world, how the Indian people know where is this real source of power and who are the real custodians of power. We have philosophically, constitutionally used the words 'will of the people'. This will of the people is an enigmatic word, is a word just a word, that served our constitutional purpose. But this will of the people can be so activated that it can do miracles, nay, it can cause moral revolution—an unprecedented in the human history. The illiterate people —yet the most literate people in the real sense—have shown to the world that without firing a single shot, they could oust a power, a power entrenched more powerfully than any of the totalitarian regimes in the world, be it communist, be it fascist or be it militarist. Even in the communist countries, there is a certain kind of accountability to their Politburo, may be it was one-party rule, but they have a certain kind of accountability to Politburo, council or to their party. Same thing may happen in the case of a fascist party also; they have their accountability to certain kind of organizational machinery, call it a different name, council or a committee or executive. Even in the military regime, of one party rule, there is a military council; they have their accountability to the military council.

But, here was a regime where there was no accountability. Cabinet was in the hands of only one individual; administration was completely in the hands of one individual, all kind of espionage system, CBI, Intelligence etc., was in the hands of one individual. All the Chief Ministers of the States were so chosen that the dictates of one individual were always carried without any murmur. The political organization behind that individual also was so organized that her dictate, her word was supreme. In a sense, I should say that during the last three hundred years of world democracy or the progress of the world towards some kind of a new concept of politics, in no country of the world was having all the powers of the cabinet, of the Parliament, of the administration, call it a total executive in the constitutional language. Everything was in the hands of only one individual.

Democracy means the balance of power between the executive, judiciary and legislation. These distinctions were completely eliminated. It was made a collateral rule, a combination of executive, legislature and the judiciary. The executive was in the apex, the judiciary in the middle and the legislature at the bottom. But that legislature was really a bonded slave of the country. They wanted to remove bonded slavery from the country but actually during that regime the legislature, the instrument of the expres-

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sion of the will of the people was made the bonded slave of an individual.

As I said, in no time of human history was such a totalitarian set up, a totalitarian regime ever conceived or ever achieved. But it was achieved in India after the proclamation of emergency. When we were in jail—I could cite one instance—there was one gentleman who is known as an intellectual in the country, Shri Ashok Mehta. He was a heart patient and doctors did not allow him to play. So we used to walking and discussing various things. I told him, I do not know how long we will be here We are in some kind of a concentration camp as are found in a totalitarian regime. May be we will be completely burried or kept detained for how long, nobody could visualise. Sir, we were mentally prepared—at least myself and even I know the mind of Mr. Ashoka Mehta. Many friends who are sitting here and who are now in the Cabinet were there in the Rohtak jail. We were having discussions and we had developed a feeling that there was no chance whatsoever of our getting out of the jail and we would all be buried and a fascist dictatorship was going to be perpetuated.

The Forty-second amendment. What was it? It was an attempt to perpetuate the concept of personal dictatorship. We did not know what would happen because in India we are not a people that would take recourse to resurrectionary measures to oust the dictatorship. It was a near impossibility. We never wanted even to think of other measures to oust her. Therefore, we thought that we were going to be buried alive—all the leaders of the Opposition and those who have followed JP. JP was almost buried alive, he was half killed. Yes, he was half killed—I say that with all sense of responsibility—in the jail.

Now, even when the country was passing through a regime of such a terror when there was no scope of our liberation of the Indian democracy, it happened. The madam thought, perhaps astrologically, that all the power was now in her hand, the administration was in her hand, all the resources were in her hand, she could give the opposition an opportunity just to get out of jails. All the leaders of the opposition parties were in jail. There were no office-bearers outside. There were no funds. There was nothing. So, coming out even we had to dust out our offices because they had all remained closed for one and a half years and we got only one month's time to go to election. Yet it has happened. What has happened? It is known that she was completely eliminated in the north India. Has it ever happened that a personal dictator who had all the powers at her command, was not only completely eliminated at least in a major region of India but she herself was defeated. Is there any such example? How did it happen? Have you analysed it? Have you ever thought over it? I will just say a few words.

Before clamping the emergency, that madam Prime Minister one day invited me to her South Block office to have a free and frank talk about JP's movement. For about 40 minutes I was given an extra-ordinary good treatment on that day. She was trying to persuade me to persuade JP to withdraw his movement and to negotiate between JP and the madam. I said, 'Sorry, I am totally committed to JP.' I told her the reason. I asked her that she was spending thousand and thousands of crores of rupees for planning. What is the tangible result? It is like pouring water in a porous jar, in a country which has been completely vitiated, the whole national life was poisoned by im-

morality, immorality in every sphere, corruption in every sphere. But I said that the principal source of corruption or the corrupting agents—the principal source of corruption and the corrupting agencies were the politicians and the political parties. I said, J.P. was fighting this political corruption and also this perspective of corrupting the politics. It is our politics that corrupts the other spheres of life. Then I said: J.P. is neither for this party nor that party. J.P. is against political corruption. Why don't you accept J.P's movement as a cultural revolution of India? She argued at length. I did not want to counter-argue with her.

But I say today that like in China—I would not use the word cultural revolution now—but at that time I used the word: I would say that the people of India have exerted their real will, the sovereign will of the people. And that will has given, I should say, the tremendous expression, an explosive expression, out of moral compulsions. Therefore, what really happened during the last election in India? It was not a political victory of this party or that party. It was not a political defeat of this party or that party. It cannot be interpreted in terms of any kind of politics or any kind of ideology or any kind of techniques, any kind of theory or any kind of whatever else you can call. All of us are knowledgeable about the human history and the history of politics of the world. How could it happen in India, illiterate India, poor India, *nange bhuke mare* India? How could it happen? Because, this is a country which is unlike other countries of the world. Swami Vivekanand was asked once in India: "What is this Swamiji? It is so strange that in Western countries, in America and England and other countries you are giving so much of discourses on Vedantic Philosophy and other Philosophies, and religion but, coming to India, you are talking only about eradication and removal of poverty, illiteracy, caste system and the other vices? You do not talk in terms of religion, you don't teach Philosophy here."

And, what was the reply of Swami Vivekanand? He said:

> "Even an illiterate, ordinary, poor, naked peasant of this country knows the real philosophy of religion, much more than the head of the Department of Philosophy of any Western country."

Now, herein lies the real understanding of the nature of our country, the culture of our country, the civilization of our country, the strength of the Indian people, their moral strength, that you will find nowhere in any other country in the world. That has been handed down to us for thousands and thousands of years from our early days. That is why I am saying: You were there; we are here; they are not there. We are all in power and this power is a gift of a moral revolution and J.P. can be called as the Bhagirath of this moral revolution, who brought the flow—the surging flow, the flow like an avalanche—of this moral invasion,—if I may use this word,—against political corruption.

And that is why we are here in power but I am sorry to say that we have forgotten that ours is something of an unusal growth or unusal birth, out of moral urge, moral compulsion, moral aspiration. And something very fundamental happened in one year. We are drifting and drifting to some kind of politics of convenience, politics of pragmatism, politics which is called *realpolitik*, technique of *real-politik*. That is the reason why we vacillated and hesitated to make an effort to throw out this Forty-second Constitutional Amendment.

Many people are shocked in the country, surprised too, by finding the result of the last election. How could it happen to a lady or a personal dictator against whom there had been so

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much of indignation all over the country succeeded considerably? How could it happen? Every day the evil activities of the personal dictator are exposed by the Shah Commission. Yet she could win over in two States; yet she could get so much of attention from the people; yet she could gather so many people. What is the reason? Who are responsible; for this? We are responsible for this. We have deviated ourselves from that current which generated, which had its birth in the concept of a moral revolution of the people. We have taken the path of opportunism; we have taken the path of political convenience; we have taken the path of realpolitik; we have taken the path of political pragmatism. Now we are confused; the people are confused; the whole country is confused, as a result.

What is the value of moralism? What is the value of political integrity? What is the value of political ideology? What is the value of dedication? What is the value of sacrifice? What is the value of state living for a certain ideal? Whatever may be the cost, whatever may be the result, we live for a certain ideal, certain basic things, certain moral principles so that we can re-generate the people who has brought us to power and to go ahead with that moral power behind us. We found that our country is confused. We are confused; the whole country is confused; the people are confused; we have again degenerated into a milieu of complete political confusion, lack of morality where again the people degenerate into a milieu of lack of morality. Naturally whenever they lacked this, they are also seized with some kind of madness and out of that madness, may be it is exhibitionism on the part of the lady that attracted the people, why should they rely on us? Can you tell me—I ask the Law Minister—why should they vote for us? Why should they not condemn us? Why should they come with us? Why should they follow that moral compulsion? What was expected of us was that after the moral revolution, we should create a moral climate in the country; we should create something that will create a sense of value in them: that will create something. It is not because we have not been able to project some programme of elimination of poverty and unemployment. Not that. Our people have live for centuries in dire poverty. Poverty is not the main problem of the Indian people. I should say it is the poverty of our moral principle that has completely frustrated our people to-day. This is only an occasion when I take the opportunity to say a few words and to unburden my conscience. We may be in power for a few years and under certain conditions. If you continue in this way and if you also make it a madhouse of political immoralism, God alone knows, the whole country may be turned into a madhouse. Already it is turning so. Philosophically I cannot interpret the election results in any other way except this. That is the reason why I have taken opportunity on various occasions to go to J.P. Why should I go to him? To unburden the pains of my mind. Why did I risk my life to save J.P. in Calcutta in 1975? To achieve something great, to crete a new faith, to create a new climate, to create a new sense of value. Yes, we want change; we want fundamental change—not a mere gradual transition.

When a revolution happens, there is a revolutionary change first in the concept of politics itself. Here we have failed miserably. What is the Fortysecond Constitutional Amendment Act? It is nothing but a cancerous graft in our Constitution. For what? It is designed to give a constitutional basis for perpetuation of a personal kind of dictatorship. That was the whole object. MISA was used only as a weapon for achieving that.

Now, when was this Forty-second Amendment Act passed! It was passed when the Parliament was captive;

when the Press was gagged; when the voice of the opposition was completely silenced by keeping them inside the prison and when the people had no courage to come out with their criticism of the Constitution Amendment Bill. In such a condition—a terrorising condition—a condition when India was almost turned into a concentration camp and in that concentration camp a lady wanted to become a personal dictator and perpetuate that dictatorship. With that evil design she wanted to amend the Indian constitution to her liking. This amendment in the Constitution gave her a blanket power. Any party or association could be declared anti-national at any time. Whoever opposed could be completely silenced by declaring him merely anti-national.

Madam Chairman, there is another provision. On the advice of the Prime Minister—mind you, not the Council of Ministers—the President could extend Emergency to two years at a time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will conclude in a few minutes. There is another point. The President was no longer a free agent. According to the Act, the President was bound to act on the advice of the Pirme Minister—not the Council of Ministers. Therefore, it was not a Presidential form of dictatorship that was designed at but a personal dictatorship—as J.P. said —in the form of a person of a Prime Minister. According to this amendment even a minority government con continue in power for any length of time. This is there in this amendment. It has been widely discussed.

Why did you not rescind it at the first opportunity? It is because the wisdom dawned on us, the sense of practical wisdom, a sense of political convenience, a sense of political pragmatism and that big word the sense of realpolitik. That is, if we try to, the Opposition will not support us. We will not be able to pass the Resolution. It will be thrown out. Is that the way of thinking? It shows only lack of perspective. Let the Opposition stand in the dock. Why did you not bring it earlier to rescind it? Let them say 'no'. Let them go to the people. This would have given us the most elevated plank of raising the morale of the people, raising the ideological concept of the people to a higher level when we could point out these guilty men who miserably succumbed to the terror and pressure of that lady but now when we had brought them the freedom even then they had no courage to talk freely, act freely and behave freely. The freedom of the people that you have brought to christen that freedom again in our Constitution would have lost the opportunity.

Have you accepted and worked out any of the clauses of the Constitution for one year? Was it necessary for us to run our Government in this way that unless you amend the Constitution, unless you keep silent, perhaps that would be difficult for us to run the administration? Even if you do so, even if it is rejected, we could still win the goodwill of the people. A new political atmosphere, a new political climate, a political ideology, a political outlook and political perspective would have been surging, a surging tide of new political values would have been created in the country. You have missed that opportunity.

Now, I ask those people. There are three young men sitting in the opposition bench who are the accomplices of the guilty men of Emergency. They are the accomplices of guilty men of the Emergency. I do not blame them. There are many people who at that time said 'Yes'. But I do not expect that every man can be courageous enought to stand against the terror or horror of any kind

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of dictatorship. They succumbed to it. But, now, it is time they undertook 'Prayaschith' for the sins committed at that time. We could give them opportunity to undertake that 'prayaschith'. That lady has gone so many times to Hardwar after getting defeated by the people, not by us, and I thought that after having bath in Hardwar, in 'Har-ki-Pauri; perhaps she has done a lot of 'Prayaschith' now, she will be talking sense. I thought she would quit politics or at least do humbly something else. But she does not. But what about those people? Now, you are afraid of those people who were not courageous, who worked most cowarding during the Emergency. Now, they try to cover all their guilt on this plea or that plea. People have given freedom to their conscience, have given expression to their courage. We could give them an opportunity to undertake 'prayaschith' and bury the past. But it has not been done.

I may tell the hon. Law Minister that in a cancerous graft, there are some cells which are healthy, some cells which are malignment. What does the doctor do? Does he try to find out which are the healthy cells still and which are already malignant cells. What is that you are trying to find? (*Interruptions*) Trying to find some good things in the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act which is nothing but a cancerous graft. What are you trying to do? What are the cells, what are the Articles, beneficial to our country? What are the Articles already malignant which may create difficulty for all of us? Here if you are a model doctor, you have to allow recipe that has been given to you by the people the moral recipe? Then as a doctor does, you have to operate totally that cancerous graft from the body of our Indian Constitution to really make it a Constitution of the free people, Constitution of the suffering people, Constitution of the Indian people that should follow the call of Bhagirath of Indian moral revolution—Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Now being in power, nobody is talking about Jayaprakash Narayan, none of the Ministers, nobody in this country talks about him. You have forgotten him. But for him where would we have been? Strangely, I find here nobody talks about Jayaprakshji, today, not a word anywhere. Perhaps Jayaprakashji is nobody in this country now. If he makes a statement, you say "Oh, that man, old 'half-dead man' what he says, what he thinks has little meaning." You forgot everything. But for Jayaprakash Narayanji, nobody would have been here. You have forgotten Jayaprakashji.

Sir, if they have a moral will, any conscience, again, now, they should wake up and we should do something because something is going on in the Congress camp as in a cauldron, in the midst of present crises in their camp. Perhaps now again is the time for a fresh move for repealing 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. This cancerous graft is to be operated for the sake of the Indian people, in the concept of the moral revolution and in honour of the Bhagirath of the moral revolutionary of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House recommends to the Government to redeem its sacred pledge, made to the people on the historic occasion of the last Lok Sabha Election, by forthwith repealing the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, which was passed by Parliament under a precarious condition of *de facto* captivity during the repressive Rule of Emergency and which aimed at conspiratorially crippling the democratic freedom of the Indian people and subverting the basic principle of Rule of Law in an unholy effort to perpetuate a quasi-authoritarian administration in the country in abject violation of the fundamental objective of the Indian Constitution and

recommends further to withdraw immediately the Maintenance of internal Security Act (MISA) which was atrociously used during the above days of darkest period of our democracy as the main arm of suppression and oppression of the people in an ugly desire to protect the personal dictatorship of the former Prime Minister in utter definance of the sovereign will of the people."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments; they may be moved.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "Indian Constitution" *insert*

"So that people may continue to have faith in Janata Government" (1)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "former Prime Minister" *insert*—

"and to perpetuate her dynastic rule" (4)

SHRI YUVRAJ: I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the add—

"and also recommends that the ex-Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi be tried for treason".(6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments and the Resolution are now before the House for discussion.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : सभापति महोदया, मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि 11 महीने के बाद हम इस प्रस्ताव पर अभी विचार ही कर रहे हैं । चाहिए तो यह था कि जनता सरकार के बनने के पश्चात् पहला कदम यह होता कि संविधान में जो यह 42वा संशोधन किया गया था, इसे फौरन समाप्त कर देते क्योंकि जनता के सामने हम ने इस का वचन दिया था और हमारे इस वचन पर विश्वास कर के ही देश की जनता ने इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी जनता पार्टी के हाथों में सौंपी थी । वास्तविकता पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि यह 42वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक किस उद्देश्य से लाया गया था । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह सोचा था कि अनन्त काल तक इमर्जेन्सी रख कर हम रह नहीं सकते और अगर इमर्जेन्सी लगी रही, तो दुनिया के सामने क्या मुंह दिखाएंगे । इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि कहने को इमर्जेन्सी कुछ दिनों के बाद हटा दें लेकिन संविधान इस तरह से बदल दिया जाए कि इमर्जेन्सी रहते जो पाप कर सकते हैं, जो अन्याय और अत्याचार इस देश की जनता पर कर सकते हैं और जितनी लोगों की आजादी को हनन कर सकते हैं, उन सारे अधिकारों को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाए ।

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*].

इसलिए सभापति जी, इस उद्देश्य से संविधान में यह संशोधन किया गया था । आज हम को यह देखना है कि क्या आज भी हम चाहते हैं कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो । इसी उद्देश्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए फंडामेन्टल राइट्स के साथ साथ फंडामेन्टल ड्यूटीज भी लगाई गई थीं 42वें संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा । फंडामेन्टल ड्यूटीज कहीं लिखी जाती हैं ? जो मौलिक कर्त्तव्य लिखे जाते हैं वे ऐसे कर्त्तव्य हैं जिन को भारत का एक एक नागरिक स्वयं मानता है । भारत की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा करेंगे, भारत की अखण्डता की रक्षा करेंगे, ऐसे कर्तव्य भारत का हर नागरिक स्वयं मानता है । ये केवल इसलिए रखे गए थे कि नागरिकों के अधिकारों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके । अधिकार जो कि सार्वभौम होते हैं, जिन पर

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

किसी तरह का अकुंश नहीं हो सकता, उन अधिकारों को नियंत्रित करने के वास्ते, उन को सीमित करने के वास्ते, मौलिक अधिकार नागरिक के असीमित न रहें, ऐसा करने के लिए कर्त्तव्यों के नाम से, मौलिक कर्त्तव्यों के नाम पर एक अनुच्छेद संविधान में जोड़ा गया था । क्या अभी भी हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे मौलिक अधिकार सीमित रखे जाएं । उस वक्त अधिकारों को इतना सीमित कर दिया गया था कि लोग अदालतों में नहीं जा सकते थे, शासकीय अधिकारी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए अदालतों में नहीं जा सकते थे । साधारण नागरिक, देश के नागरिक जिन्होंने इतने बड़े बलिदान करने के पश्चात् मौलिक अधिकारों को प्राप्त किया था, समूचे देश ने इतनी तपस्या की थी और समूचे देश ने इतने बलिदान दिये थे कि कितने ही घर बर्बाद हो गये थे और हिन्दुस्तान की संविधान सभा ने कितने वर्षों तक परामर्श कर के हमारे देश के संविधान में उन पवित्र अधिकारों को स्थान दिया था, क्या उन अधिकारों को आप यों ही खत्म रहने देना चाहते हैं । उन मौलिक अधिकारों को छीनने के लिए यह संविधान का 42वां संशोधन लाया गया था । राज्यों के अधिकारों को छीनने के लिए बिना राज्य सरकारों से पूछे हुए इसको लाया गया । किसी भी कानून को इसके अनुसार नवीं सूची में रखा जा सकता है ताकि कोई अदालत में उस कानून की न ले जा सके, हमारे कानूनों को व्याख्या अदालतों में न हो सकें वहां यह निर्णय न दिया जा सके कि यह कानून संविधान सम्मत है या नहीं है । कहा यह गया था कि प्रगतिशील कानूनों को बचाने के लिए यह अनुच्छेद रखा रहे हैं । लेकिन प्रगतिशील कानून किसको इन्होंने माना ? किस को नवें परिच्छेद में स्थान दिया ? मैंटेनेंस आफ इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट को दिया, उसको माना और इसको नवीं सूची में रखा । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के चुनाव को चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है, प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव को चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है इसको बड़ा प्रगतिशील कानून इन्होंने माना और इस को नवीं सूची में रखा । अदालतों में कानूनों को जाने से बचाने के लिए 42वां संशोधन लाया गया था । कहा यह गया था कि हम देश में प्रगति लाना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, प्रगतिशील आर्थिक नीतियां चलाना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए संविधान संशोधन ला रहे हैं । लेकिन यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, असंगत बात है निरर्थक बात है, धोखा देने वाली बात है । जनता धोखे में नहीं रही । वह समझ गई कि इनका वास्तविक उद्देश्य क्या था इस संविधान संशोधन को लाने का । उसने हम को इसको रद्द करने का अधिकार दिया है । इस अधिकार को उसने हम सौंपा है । अगर हम देश की जनता की इच्छाओं का आदर नहीं करते हैं तो हम देश की जनता के साथ विश्वासघात करेंगे । आज तक हमें इसको लाक स्टाक एंड बैरल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये था लेकिन हमने नही किया, पूरे के पूरे को समाप्त करना चाहिये था । लेकिन नही किया । बताया यह जाता हैं कि इसमें कुछ अच्छी बातें थी हैं . .

श्री सौगत राय : यह नौवं शैड्यूल की बात नहीं है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : उस में यह है कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज को लागू करने के लिए वे जो भी कानून हम बनाऐंगे वे सब के साथ नवें शैड्यूल में रख देंगे । नवें शैड्यूल में ऐसी चीजें रख दी गई जिन को उस में स्थान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये था । आज कह रहे हैं कि उस में अच्छी बातें भी हैं । वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट रख

दिया गया । अब क्या इसके लिए आप अलग से कानून नहीं बना सकते थे ? डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में क्यों लिख दिया गया है । अगर आप इस संशोधन को पूरा समाप्त कर देंगे तो आप के ऊपर कौन सी इस तरह की बाधा आएगी कि आप अलग से इस कानून को नहीं ला सकते हैं ? यह उसी तरह की चीज है

विषकुम्भम पयोमुखम्

विष का घड़ा है लेकिन धोखा देने के लिए थोड़ा सा दूध ऊपर लगा दिया गया है । देखने वाला तो यह कहेगा कि वह दूध का घड़ा हैं । और धोखे में आ कर विष को पी लेगा या पीना चाहेगा । आप देश की जनता को इस तरह से धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं, उस को धोखे में नहीं रख सकते हैं । उस में कोई भी अच्छी चीज नहीं है ।

आप कहेंगे कि उस में लिखा हुआ है कि जंगलों की रक्षा की जाए । यह बहुत अच्छी चीज लिख दी गई है । जंगलों की रक्षा करने के लिए आप अलग से भी कानून ला सकते हैं । उस के लिए आपको संशोधन संविधान का करने की आवश्यकता — हो तो वह भी कर सकते हैं । लीगल एड टू दी पूअर के लिए डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में लिख दिया गया क्या इस आधार पर ही आप गरीबों को सहायता प्रदान कर सकते थे और इस को समाप्त कर के नहीं कर सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं जब तक देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नहीं किये जाते हैं तब तक ऐसा नहीं हो सकता हैं और इस के लिए तथा दूसरी चीजों के लिए आपको संविधान में न मालूम कितने संशोधन करने पड़ेंगे । आपने रोजगार देने का वायदा किया है । वह आपको पूरा करना पड़ेगा । आपको प्रापर्टी राइट को समाप्त करना होगा और उस के लिए आपको संविधान में अलग से संशोधन करना होगा । अगर आप चाहते हैं वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट हो और आप उस को मौलिक अधिकारों में स्थान देना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए आप संविधान में संशोधन करिये । देश की जनता ने यह जिम्मेदारी आप पर सौंपी है । उस को आप लाएं । उस के साथ 42वें संशोधन को भी खत्म करें । यह सोचना गलत हैं कि अगर हम इस को पूरे पूरा समाप्त करना चाहेंगे तो कांग्रेस के लोग हमारा समर्थन नहीं करेंगे और जिस बात के लिए वे राजी हो जाएं उसी को हमें लाना चाहिये । आज तक तो कांग्रेस के हमारे भाइयों को शर्म आती थी । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि हम सोचते हैं कि शायद हमारे चह्वाण साहब हिम्मत न करें इस डर से कि अगर वह पूरा समाप्त करने में हमें सहयोग देंगे तो लोग पूछेंगे कि उस समय क्यों हां किया था और इस वजह से क्या लज्जा नहीं आनी चाहिये । अब उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उस समय तानाशाही थी और स्वतंत्र विचार हम प्रकट नहीं कर सकते थे । उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि जब एमर-जेंसी लागू की गई तो उन से पूछा तक नहीं गया था और बाद में जब कैबिनेट की मीटिंग हुई तो वह बोले नहीं और न बोल सकते थे क्योंकि अगर बोलते तो पता नहीं क्या हो जाता और इस डर से बोल नहीं सके थे । मैं... पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब उन के भय से हम इस को लाक स्टाक एंड बैरल समाप्त न करें । अगर उस के भय के कारण हम ने ऐसा किया तो यह उचित नहीं होगा । जनता ने जो जिम्मे-दारी हमारे ऊपर सौंपी है यह उस से मुंह मोडने वाली बात होगी । हम कैसे अपने दायित्व से अलग हो सकते हैं ? हमें इस पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिये कि

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

कांग्रेस के लोग क्या कहेंगे या करेंगे ? इस पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिये कि राज्य सभा में पास नहीं हो सकेगा । आप अपने दायित्व का निर्वाह करें । इन की आत्मा को जागृत करें । ये समझें कि पाप हो गया है जिस को देश की जनता ने माना है । देश की जनता आज भी उन की जो भावना है इसको नहीं समझ सकेगी ऐसा सोचना गलत है । मैं समझता हूं कि देश की जनता इनके आगे और भी अधिक अच्छे ढंग से खबर लेगी । राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में भी ले लेगी । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कदम को जल्दी से जल्दी उठायें और इस में किसी तरह का विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये और जो मान्नीय सदस्य ने प्रस्ताव रखा है इसे स्वीकार करें और सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें, जैसा अभी हमने पहला प्रस्ताव पारित किया । हम तो मानते हैं :

निन्दनतुनीति निपुण : यविवास्तवन्तु अर्थात् हमारी कोई निन्दा करे या स्तुति करे, लक्ष्मी समाविषतु गच्छतुवा यथेषठा, अर्थात् लक्ष्मी आ जाये अथवा इसी समय चली जाये, अद्धयर्दव वा मरण वस्तु युगान्तरेवा, अर्थात् आज हमारी मृत्यु हो जाये चाहे एक दिन के बाद हो, न्यायात पथःअविनलान्ति पदम न धीरा, लेकिन धैर्यवान लोग उचित रास्ते से कभी नहीं हटते हैं और विचलित नहीं होते हैं । इसलिये हम को उचित मार्ग पर चलना चाहिये । और जनता ने जो आदेश दिया है उसका पालन करना चाहिये ।

दूसरा इसका अंश है कि एम०आई० एस० ए० को समाप्त किया जाय । क्यों नहीं अभी तक समाप्त किया ? इसे समाप्त करने के लिये हम बचनबद्ध हैं । मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, कि नहीं । शायद नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को अप्रैल, 1975 में इमरजेंसी के लगने के पूर्व श्री मोरारजी भाई ने मीसा के खिलाफ़ अनशन किया, और उन की दो मांगें थीं । पहली यह कि गुजरात में बरसात से पहले चुनाव हो, और दूसरी यह कि मीसा समाप्त किया जाय । उस समय का मीसा वही था जो आज क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के रूप में ला रहे हैं । यह जो इमरजेंसी में मीसा आया इसके पहले वाला ही मीसा था और उस के विरोध में मोरारजी भाई ने अनशन किया था और उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उन को आश्वासन दिया था कि राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जायगा । लेकिन उस आश्वासन की स्याही सूख भी नहीं पाई थी कि मोरारजी भाई को उसी मीसा के अन्दर बन्द कर के जेल में डाल दिया गया । मीसा के प्रावधानों की अवहेलना की गई । जिस मीसा में यह था कि 5 दिन के अन्दर ग्राउन्ड्स आफ़ डिटेंशन देने पडेंगे और एक महीने के अन्दर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उन को कनफ़र्म करेगी और उस के बाद एक बोर्ड के सामने जायगा जिस में होम सिक्रेटरी होगा, हाई कोर्ट का एक जज रहेगा और एक पुलिस का अफ़सर रहेगा । आप ठीक वही चीज़ सी० आर० पी० सी० के रूप में ला रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि मीसा को समाप्त कर रहे हैं । इस तरह का धोखा देश की जनता को नहीं देना चाहिये । इस मीसा को आपको समाप्त करना चाहिये क्योंकि उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है । किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में कहीं भी ऐसा कानून नहीं है कि बिना मुकदमा चलाये, केवल संदेह के आधार पर किसी को जेल

के अन्दर बन्द किया जाय । सवाल मीसा के नाम का नहीं है , बल्कि उसके पीछे जो काला उद्देश्य है उस को समाप्त करना चाहिये । उस में जो अन्तर्निहित भावना है उसे समाप्त करना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में असामाजिक तत्व हैं, सैबोटाज हो रहा है, आतंकवादी तत्व हैं । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या इंगलैंड में इस से कम है ? उत्तरी आयरलैंड के लोग किस तरह के आतंकवादी कार्य कर रहे हैं ? तो क्या इंगलैंड में कोई ऐसा कानून है कि बिना मुकदमा चलाये किसी व्यक्ति को जेल में बन्द कर दो ? पश्चिमी जर्मनी में आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियां होती हैं , इटली में भी ऐसी कार्यवाहियां होती हैं, लेकिन मैं ने तो नहीं सुना कि वहां मीसा की तरह का कोई कानून है कि बिना मुकदमा चलाये किसी को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाय । इस तरह के असामाजिक तत्वों से आप देश के सामान्य कानून से निपट सकते हैं, उन पर मुकदमा चला सकते हैं, कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दे सकते हैं । लेकिन एक निर्दोष व्यक्ति को बिना मुकदमा चलाये बन्द करना चाहे इस से बड़ा अपराध कोई नहीं होगा। देश की जनता ने जो जिम्मेदारी हम को सौंपी है उसको देखिये, जो दिवारों पर लिखा है, आज जो क्षितिज पर दिखाई दे रहा है उसको समझिये, और जो फैसला आज कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र की जनता ने दिया है उस को देखते हुए सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है । और जो वायदे हम ने किये हैं अगर उनको हम ने पूरा नहीं किया तो जनता हमें माफ़ नहीं करेगी । देश की जनता की आवाज है, और गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर मौजूद हैं । . . . .

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर (गांधीनगर) : शास्त्री जी आप जी बात देख सकते हैं, वह यह सरकार नहीं देख सकती है यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : वह अवश्य ही देख पायेंगे इसीलिए मैं तो विश्वास करता हूं कि अपनी सरकार पर और विश्वास करता हूं कि जो हमारे देश की जनता की आवाज है, और जो लोगों की भावना है, उस को देखते हुए एक नया युग आप देश की जनता को दीजिये जिसकी अपेक्षा जनता ने आप से की है, और देश की जनता को बताइये कि हम बिना मुकदमा चलाये किसी को बन्द नहीं करेंगे, हम यह 42वां संशोधन नहीं रखेंगे और हम देश में सही माने में जनतंत्र लायेंगे। जो जरिसप्रूडस का बुनियादी सिद्धान्त है कि 100 दोषी चाहे छूट जाय लेकिन एक निर्दोष आदमी को सजा नहीं होगी, इस सिद्धान्त का हमें पालन करना चाहिये । अगर यह सिद्धान्त आप लागू नहीं कर सकते तो चाहे जितना भी यहां आश्वासन दें, चाहे कितना भी कहें कि निर्दोष आदमी नहीं पकड़ें जायेंगे, राजनीतिक लोगों के लिये यह उपयोग नहीं होगा, उसका कभी भी उपयोग हो सकता है । आप ही हमेशा शासन में नहीं रहेंगे । शासन में कभी भी कोई भी आ सकता है । अगर आपने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में अमेंडमेंट नहीं किया तो कभी भी कोई भी शासक अपने को हमेशा हमेशा के लिये बनाये रखने के लिये इस देश के लाखों लोगों को जेल में बन्द करेगा जैसे कि इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया था।

इस तरह की संभावनाओं को हमेशा के लिये समाप्त करने के लिये माननीय श्री समर गुहा जी के प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I rise, not to oppose this resolution basically; and you must have noticed that I have not given any amendment to the resolution brought by a Member from the ruling party. And the Law Minister is present here.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

(*Interruptions*) Just now, Mr. Samar Guha was calling us accomplices of Emergency. Well, whether Mr. Samar Guha calls us so, or not is not the matter. The matter is that the people of India called the Congress Party the accomplice during Emergency; and they gave the verdict in 1977. That is most important.

May I also submit that we are the maleficiaries of Emergency, whereas Mr. Samar Guha and others in the Janata Party are the beneficiaries of it? We in the Congress Party lost because of the mistakes committed during the Emergency, but for which most of the Members in the Janata Party would not have been here. Let them not talk about who were accomplices, and who were not. So, when they talk at large, let them remember that it is only through a very negative mandate—negative because mistakes were committed, crimes were committed—that this Government has come to power; and let this power not go to the head of those in the Government. This is the first thing I want to remind them of.

Secondly, as I said earlier, it is unfortunate that a party like the Congress Party, which for 60 years during the freedom struggle, had fought for civil liberties of the people, and which has given them to the people, was accused of violating civil liberties, and truly accused of violating them. It is an irony of history that the Congress had come to that stage; and then, when the Emergency was over, we in the Congress Party took a decision that the dark days will not be repeated again, that the excess of the Emergency will be condemned and those who were guilty will not be condoned. As a result of this, we faced defections on our own party, as also revolts; but we have stood by our principles.

Now, my question is addressed to the people in the benches of the Janata Party: We in the Congress Party, at the cost of losing many of the members of our party, at the cost of a division in our party, have stood for civil liberties. We have condemned the mistakes committed during Emergency; and you, who are the beneficiaries of Emergency, have not got the courage to condemn or speak about the wrongs committed by Government. As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out in his speech yesterday, it was not through the efforts of the Government alone that whatever changes were brought in the 42nd Amendment, could be brought about. It was through the concerted support from the Opposition that all these changes could be brought about. The obnoxious parts of the 42nd Amendment have already been deleted. In regard to those provisions which really curbed the freedom of the people, a bill has been passed already both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to delete them. Now, the ball is in the court of the Government. We want to see the courage and the guts of this Government; i.e. to see whether it can fulfil its promises. The Law Minister is here; he is a very eminent lawyer. I am sorry to say that the Government is going away from its pledges day after day.

It is mentioned in the Janata Party manifesto that they will stop defection, they will bring forward an anti-defection Bill. Now the Janata Party have accepted in their fold people who once have declared that they are the servants of Sanjay Gandhi. The Janata Party have accepted those people in their fold.

They have also talked of electoral reforms. We thought that some control on the funds of the political parties, on the accounts of the political parties, will be brought about by this Government. I had been to the different States during the elections. I have seen the amount of money spent by the Janata Party candidates in the elections. I challenge this Government, I challenge the ruling

Janata Party, to come forward with an account of what money has been spent in the elections. I know they will not. So, their policy is this: they are for electoral reforms and anti-defection Bill when they are striving for power, but against both when they are already in power. I can understand the anguish of Professor Samar Guha when he speaks of Shri Jaiprakash Narain.

In the Parliamentary Party meeting of the Janata Party, Ministers have openly come out against the policies of the party. Professor Samar Guha speaks on one wave length may be, the Law Minister is speaking on another wave length.

Professor Samar Guha, as I have said earlier, like all other members of the Janata Party, is a beneficiary of the Emergency. He prominently came into power. Naturally, he speaks out very boldly, in flowery language, couched in Victorian terms, about the horrors of Emergency. The country has already admitted that, the Congress Party has already admitted that.

As our Leader of the Opposition said yesterday, this is a new Parliament, and this Lok Sabha is committed to civil liberties. Now, is the Government prepared to be committed to civil liberties? My answer is "No, Sir," this Government is not prepared to be committed to civil liberties. Why are they talking of repealing MISA, without repealing MISA? Why are they trying to bring about an amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code through the backdoor to institutionalise MISA, to make it permanent, as a permanent instrument of oppression in the hands of the Government? I say today there is danger by two trends of authoritiarianism in the country, one from Meerut and another from Allahabad. In the Congress Party we live by our ideals. We have already atoned for the mistakes we have committed. We live by our ideals and we will be with the people of this country in their fight for civil liberties.

Professor Samar Guha has spoken about the Forty-second Amendment Bill. I ask: why not have another amendment to do away with the Emergency provisions altogether? What is the need for internal emergency in this country? As long as that provision is there, it is liable to be misused by any authoritarian person in power at any time. We have seen earlier personality cults rising, we have seen birthdays being celebrated. Today also we see new birthdays being celebrated and new personality cults rising. This is the danger. I would ask all those friends in the Janata Party who believe in civil liberties, who believe in the rights of the people, to rise, as we have been rising, defying our leader, giving out our leader, and saying: yes, we have committed mistakes; yes, we have done all those things, but we will not commit mistakes any more. It is time for a spirit of introspection for this Government.

You have been using these funds for too long. I say these funds are being fast depleted. These were funds which were transferred from a crashing bank belonging to other people. Now this bank of goodwill, with which the Janata Party has stated, this Bank is slowly crashing, this house is slowly falling apart. It is for people who believe in fundamental values to stand against this and say that it was all wrong. The Government could come forward with a Bill, a comprehensive Bill, to repeal the 42nd Amendment; we have no objection.

Now some parts of the Forty-second Amendment have already been repealed, other parts are to be repealed. I want to ask Prof. Samar Guha what he really objects to in the Constitution after this amendment which has been passed by Parliament? Does he object to the substitution of the words "sovereign democratic Republic" by the words "sovereign, socialist, secular democratic Republic"? Possibly this is what he objects to.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have used the words "cancerous cells" I attacked the whole thing from a moral perspective.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): If a child is born with cancer, you cut out the cancer, not the child.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I did not use the word "child".

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Does he object to this?

"This State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."

He possibly objects to this:

"The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of understakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country."

My submission is simply this, that we stand by our commitment to the Government of supporting all legislation which tends to restore any part of the democratic rights and civil liberaties of the people curtailed by the Forty-second Amendment, but if just for the sake of making a moral, nice, fine speech, Prof. Guha wants to go back also on the good points incorporated in the Cons'itution, we cannot support him. This is my very simple contention on behalf of my party. I say it is the promise of the Government that MISA would be repealed and it should be repealed. The country has suffered enough, MISA has been misused enough, now it should be repealed once and for all, and there should be no attempt to bring it back through the backdoor. To that extent also I support the resolution.

I also support what Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri said about further changing this Constitution so that you can delete the right of property as a fundamental right from it and introduce the right to work in it. The Constitution gives the right to an individual to own a big house, but does not at present give every young man the right to get work. I believe that the Janata Government has spent the first year in talking, and talking about the excesses of the emergency. The first year is over. Let the second year see the Janata Government usher in more fundamental and basic reforms meant to improve the quality of life and the morals of the people.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, जो संशोधन मैंने पेश किए हैं उन संशोधनों के पक्ष में मुझे यह कहना है कि जो 42वां संशोधन है न केवल उस के निरसन की बातें हम करें, न केवल उस के खण्डन की बात करें और न मिसा समाप्त करने की तरफ ही आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करें बल्कि यह तो हमारा बिल्कुल चार्टर था जो हम ने अपने मैनिफेस्टों में भारत की जनता के सामने पेश किया था। सारा देश उस समय जेलखाने में परिणित हो गया था। 12 बजे के बाद मध्य रात्रि में कोई सिपाही, कोई आफिसर मिसा का वारंट लेकर आता था, तो उस समय एक आतंक का वातावरण छा जाता था। इंदिरा गांधी ने गरीबी मिटाने की बात की। लेकिन न कोई सामाजिक सुविधा मिल सकी, न राजनैतिक और न आर्थिक। तभी तो भारत की जनता ने आप के आंवाहन पर और आप के एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो के वायदे पर जनता पार्टी को सत्ता में ला कर काम करने का यह वक्त दिया है।

आपने अपने पोलिटिकल चार्टर में, सूची के पांचवें नम्बर में वायदा किया है कि 42वें संविधान संशोधन का पूर्ण रूप से निरसन करेंगे और मीसा का जो घातक कानून बना करके भारत की जनता की दासता को बरकरार रखने की कोशिश की गई उसको भी हम समाप्त करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं एलेक्शन के बाद सब से पहला काम अगर कोई करना था तो इसी काम को करना था। एक एक मोर्चे पर हमारी विफलता हुई है। आज मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि लाखों नौजवान जो भारत की जेलों में बन्द थे उसी बंद जेल में पूज्य जयप्रकाश नारायण ने सारे देश की जनता को अनुप्राणित करके अपने त्याग और समर्पण से पूरे वातावरण को बदल देने और सारे देश के नौजवानों को उद्वेलित करने की चेष्टा की थी। हमारे सामने जो सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन का वायदा था आज भी हम वस्तुस्थिति के धरातल पर खड़े हैं। अपने पोलिटिकल चार्टर में जो सबसे बड़ी बात 42वें संविधान संशोधन को पूर्ण रूप से निरस्त करने की बात कही थी वह भी हम नहीं कर सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 42वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक जो अभी तक खत्म नहीं किया गया है उससे क्या लाभ हमको मिला है? आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम जिसको अभी तक खत्म नहीं किया गया उसका क्या लाभ हमको मिला है? केवल यही कि हम एक मोहभंगिमा में पड़े उसकी जो छाया है उसे बरकरार रखें। हम उसे खत्म कर सकते थे और यदि उसमें कुछ त्रुटियां थीं तो दोबारा संशोधन के रूप में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे। हमने वह भी नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूं जनता के साथ जो वायदा किया गया था उस के प्रति विश्वासघात हुआ है। आज बुद्धिजीवियों में, नौजवानों में यही बात उठती है। साधारण लोग, जिन के सामने रोटी की समस्या है वे आज परेशान और तबाह हैं। लेकिन जो हमारे मौलिक अधिकार हैं, जो हमारे मूलभूत अधिकार हैं, इस संविधान संशोधन से जो उस पर अंकुश लगाया गया उससे हमारी नागरिकता भी स्वतंत्र नहीं रह गई। हमें तो सब से बड़ी आशा थी कि हमारा सब से पहला काम यही होगा कि 42वें संविधान संशोधन को हम खत्म कर देंगे और सम्पत्ति का जो मौलिक अधिकार है, जो संविधान में निहित है उसके लिए भी हमने वायदा किया था कि उसको खत्म करेंगे लेकिन जिसको खत्म करना था वह हमने खत्म नहीं किया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी आज जनता के सामने कटघरे में खड़ी हैं। दूसरे देशों की तरह यहां भी हिटलर और मुसोलिनी की तरह तानाशाह पैदा हो गई थीं। संविधान को खत्म करके हमारी जो नागरिक आजादी थी उसे छीन लेने के बाद हमारी जबान पर ताला लगाने की कोशिश की गई थी। भारत की भोली भाली जनता जो बहुत बुद्धिजीवी नहीं कहलाती वह आज भी गरीब और निरक्षर है, शोषित पीड़ित और दलित है लेकिन उसके अन्दर जो संवेदना और अनुभूति थी वह इतनी प्रबल थी कि एक बार आंधी और तूफान की तरह उठ खड़ी हुई और इस देश से तानाशाही का अन्त हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, एक वर्ष का पूरा वक्त निकल रहा है और हमारा जो पहला पोलिटिकल चार्टर था, हम ने उस वायदे के मुताबिक भी काम नहीं किया। मैं आप से स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं—दुनियां के जनतन्त्रवादी देशों में किस तरह से वहां के प्रधानमंत्रियों ने संविधान को बदल कर तानाशाही स्थापित की थी, वहां की जनता ने उन को सजा दी, उन पर देशद्रोह का मुकद्दमा चलाया। किस देश में हजारों नौजवानों को गोलियों के घाट उतार दिया गया, जिस इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश के संविधान को अपवित्र

[श्री युवराज]

किया, जिस ने देश की जनता के साथ धोखा किया, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि उस पर देश-द्रोह का आरोप लगा कर ट्रायल करें और जो मुनासिब सजा हो, अगर फांसी की सजा भी देनी हो तो वह उसे दी जाय। आज ऐसी अनेकों अबलाय हमारे यहां हैं, जिन के माथे का सिन्दूर उस ने धो दिया, जिन के बच्चे मारे गये, उन के सामने सिर्फ एक ही कल्पना थी कि हमारा देश, जिस ने अपने मौलिक अधिकार को खो दिया है, उसे वापस ला सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Somnath Chatterjee; only 10 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I have a motion to move also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be taken up at the end, 2 minutes before 6 O'Clock.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that Prof. Samar Guha, one of the leading members of the Janata Party has brought forward this resolution, drawing the attention of this House and of the Government to some very important constitutional and public matters.

Only a few months back, the Janata Party issued a manifesto, prior to the Lok Sabha elections in 1977. If I may quote from that manifesto's relevant portion, it says, "MISA with all its obnoxious provisions continues in force" and the pledge is "to repeal MISA, release all political betenus and review all other unjust laws." This is one of their commitments to the nation. The object was to generate fearlessness and to revive democracy and their commitment was that they would repeal MISA

So far as MISA is concerned, the commitment is, no doubt, there. But the question is: Is it being carried out? Now, till today, the 3rd of March, 1978—this Janata Government is in power for almost one year—I ask, has any move been made to do away with such preventive detention laws? In the last session, they brought forward the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. Now-a-day, the people hate the word "MISA". So they have changed the name of MISA; the word "MISA" will not be there. There is a specific provision for the repeal of MISA in the Bill. Almost every provision of the pre-Emergency MISA was obnoxious; I know, during Emergency, some more obnoxious laws were introduced.

The laws were introduced for not giving grounds, for doing away with advisory boards and so on. Those were pernicious provisions; it could be the product of an evil mind only. They had come to an end automatically after the emergency. But prior to the emergency, one could think of very few draconian laws as MISA.

Almost a verbatim reproduction with a little embellishment here and there not in favour of people had been introduced and that maintains and tries to perpetuate in an ordinary law of criminal procedure which is a permanent statute. There are the same draconian principles of preventive detention. No trial. Even a period of one year is there. Provision for further extension is there. If an order is set aside for technical reasons, there is no provision for excluding that period which one spends in jail without trial.

Do you believe in the principle of detention without trial? That is the question. If you had believed in the question principle of preventive detention without giving an opportunity to the detenue to substantiate their defence to an accusation or prosecution which the State has to make and prove, you don't have to make an

accusation, you don't have to prosecute the people, you don't have to even establish *prima facie* that your allegations are true. Courts have held repeatedly that they cannot go into the question of the truth or otherwise of the grounds of detention unless it is a palpably *mala fide* which is not easy to prove.

I had, during the last House, put questions, I had the material which was published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on MISA. Only 15 per cent of *habeas corpus* applications succeeded during the pre-emergency MISA; only 15 per cent of the *habeas corpus* petitions were successful. People, after spending everything tried to go to the courts and obtained a *habeas corpus*. Now that hardly succeeded. That is the official figure. Now how your law will be changed? Even during the MISA, the advisory boards that were constituted invariably had some retired High Court Judges. I can say with some confidence that those judges, by and large, followed the police reports. Now, I am accused of something. I have no opportunity to say that the police report is wrong. Police does not have the responsibility to say that their report is right. Is this not a law of the jungle? Is this a civilized law that during the period of peace, when no internal aggression is there, no war is there, even then you will go on detaining people without trial. Today I find that overnight the Janata Party has become a great believer in the truth of the police reports. You had been the victims. We had been the victims also Many of our cadres, workers, trade unionists, leading workers were kept under MISA for days together. How much was it used? Leading Central Government and State Government employees in different States were first detained under MISA without trial; there was no trial, nothing of the sort. Then what happened? They were suspended from services on the ground that they were not attending office; followed by automatic orders of dismissal, because they were the threat to the security of the country, because they were detained under MISA. Was this a law? Was this a civilized activity? Can anybody with any sense of attachment to moral values or any moral principle, apart from legal, I am not on a legality, support preventive detention during the normal period. Always, the cliches, the worn-out reasons are given that there are possibilities of danger; sabotage. This is not easy for the police to prove which is not easy for the police to prove which witnesses will be scared away. You are also there. If you read the speeches of Mr. K. C. Pant, when moving the MISA law 1971, you will find that the same arguments were given as were given the other day by the present Home Minister. I am sure, Mr. Shanti Bhushan has to that line whatever may be his feeling. I do hope that he personally does not agree. Therefore, the same reasons will be given now. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, the same reasons have been given that, without making the police all-powerful, it is not possible to run the country. That means, you have lost faith in the normal laws of the country. This is your admission of total failure and bankruptcy to run the Government and do good to the people without putting them behind the bars without trial. The police have forgotten their very important art or job of investigation of offences. In cases of murder, they have detained people under MISA for two years or one year; no investigation is necessary! Even where there is picketing before an office, people are hauled up under MISA—interference with the supply of commodities essential to the people. Is this your commitment to the people? You have changed the Government, but you have changed the name only. MISA is no longer an 'obnoxious' provision. It was a definite commitment given by you—to generate fearlessness and to revive democracy, it is essential to repeal MISA. Has democracy been completely revived? Has fear completely

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

gone out of the country? On the contrary, there is a great risk of a large number of the people in this country coming under such a Draconian law and ruthless dictatorship. This is the result of the breach of promise made by you. If you ignore the results of the recent Assembly elections, you will do so not only to your peril—because you are not indispensable for this country—but to the peril of the ordinary people of this country.

A detention order had been issued on a big industrialist in this country. During the Emergency what happened? Everybody knew that he was most likely staying with the then Home Minister, and the warrant for arrest could not be executed on him. This is the position.

With regard to the Forty-Second Amendment, we have spoken many times. Suddenly you have become great supporters of, you have found out great virtues in, some of the provisions. Our esteemed Law Minister's argument, favourite argument, is: 'You do not cut the child to take away the cancer'. Ordinarily it would have been very attractive, but all apparently attractive arguments have fallacies. Mr. Shanti Bhushan knows and, therefore, he does not go deep into the matter; he keeps it on the surface. These are the things pointed out. One is Preamble. Then three things have been added into the Directive Principles of State Policy. One is article 48A:

> "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country."

Now all forcests are preserved! All wild life in this country has been protected!

Now, the other is providing for children and giving them opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner in conditions of freedom and dignity: everything has been achieved by the children! Next is equal justice and free legal aid: everyone is getting justice and free legal aid! People like us who have been humbly trying to help the cause of the workers—I had to appear today against Shri Sachin Choudhury who is one of the leaders of the Bar, as Shri Shanti Bhushan knows.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: He was once the Finance Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Law Minister whether the Directive Principle of giving right to work has been achieved by the people, whether the right to a living wage, which is one of the prominent Directive Principles has been achieved by the people or not, whether citizens—men and women equally—have a right to adequate means of livelihod. Has it been achieved? Which provision of Part IV of the Constitution has been achieved by the people of this country except the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Do you want the Chapter to be deleted?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I don't want that, but do not utilise it as an excuse for going back upon your commitment. Do it lock, stock and barrel: as I said, make it a part of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. We have to ge trid of it and bring whatever is necessary for the people of this country. On this basis, I support Mr. Guha's Resolution and I hope not only here but that he will be able to impress other Leaders of the Party also so that at least their commitment to the people is kept, so that the people of this country may really enjoy complete free air.

With these words I support the Resolution.

Now, may I move my motion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, let him begin and then....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will just read this paper. I pray for the suspension of the rules.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Till the debate comes to an end how can the matter be taken up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am tackling it.

Now. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव अभी माननीय समर गुह ने सभा के सामने रखा है उसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

सभापती महोदय: अब आप दूसरे दिन बोलियेगा ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I beg to move.. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, your request was over-ruled by the previous Chairman.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What happened is, I did not move it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was remarked by the Chairman:

> "I am sorry: even the earlier ruling has said that it is not to be taken as a precedent. All the time rules cannot be suspended. I have given my ruling" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I come first in the ballot but because of the earlier suspension of rules I am losing my opportunity. Professor Samar Guha is agreeable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Chairman had ruled it out. What can I do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: She only observed....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot overrule her.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Unless I move it, how can it be ruled out? This is very unfair. Today there are two motions which came up before mine because of the suspension of the rules earlier. What is the use of getting first priority in the ballot?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I cannot over-rule the previous ruling. (*Interruptions*). This is from the proceedings that I have read.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What she observed is that previous things should not be used as precedents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has said "I have given my ruling". What can I do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can I not move my motion for suspension? All right, another person will move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been already ruled out: I cannot entertain it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir I beg to move:

> "That the Motion for consideration of Shri Samar Guha's Resolution be adjourned at 5-55 p.m. until the following day".

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that as it has been over ruled by the previous Chairman, I am not in a position to do anything.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: On a point of order.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 6, 1978/Phalguna 15, 1899 (Saka).

GMGIPMRND—Job I—3817 LS—JC 5862—8-4-78—880.